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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

REGD. NO. B. 1065

PRICE: ONE ANNA

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VOL. XXIII NO. 212 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1935 TWELVE PAGES

Assembly Condemns Frontier Bombing

Hurricane Havoc In Florida

Houses Crushed Like Match Boxes

500 KILLED

Key Islands Suffer Most Damage

MIAMI, Sept. 4.

It is already estimated that 500 were killed in the hurricane and thousands are still imperilled in the devastated areas. It is the severest visitation in memory. Most damage has been caused in Key Islands. The survivors report walls of water rose fifteen feet high. Buildings were crushed like matchboxes. Raging wind ripped people's clothing to shreds.

It is impossible accurately to assess the damage owing to dislocation of communications.—Reuter.

75 DEATHS IN U. S. HURRICANE DISASTER

Naval Motor-Boats Rush To Aid Of Camp Survivors

JACKSONVILLE, (Florida) Sept. 4.

Seventy-five persons have been killed and 47 injured in a hurricane which struck the Veterans' Camp on the islands near Keywest. Motor-boats are rushing from Keywest naval station to aid the survivors who are without food and water.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA RECORDS 'QUAKE SHOCK

Epicentral Region In Asiatic Russia

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

An earthquake shock of great intensity was recorded by the Seismographs at the Alipore Observatory at 7-14 Indian Standard Time, this morning. The epicentral region was possibly in the vicinity of Lake Baikal (Asiatic Russia) about 2,360 miles from Calcutta.—A.P.

COLOUR BAR AT ORPINGTON LIFTED

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The colour bar at the Orpington swimming pool has been removed.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

MADAYAPALLY SUBMERGED.

BANGALORE, Sept. 5.

Incessant rain this week was responsible for several breaches in the major tanks in Bangapally taluka, Kolar District, resulting in damages to property worth over Rs. 70,000. The village of Madayapally is completely submerged under water and people are reported to have taken refuge on tree tops. Floods have taken a heavy toll of cattle life.—United Press.

JAWAHAR PASSES DELHI.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 4.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru passed through Delhi by the Imperial Airways aircraft "Astreea" which landed at the Safdarjung aerodrome at 8/45 p.m. to-night. He was received at the aerodrome by Dr. Ansari, Mr. Rajagopalachari, Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi, Mr. Devadas Gandhi and other Congress leaders in Delhi. Pandit Jawaharlal on enquiry about his health and the health of his mother replied "Fairly well."

After dinner Pandit Nehru resumed his flight at 9/40 p.m.—A.P.

GOVT. SUSTAINS CRUSHING DEFEATS

Tottenham Says Air Action Is Most Humane Form Of Warfare!

BHULABHAI'S BITING RETORT

(From Our Special Representative)

SIMLA, September 4.

In the Assembly to-day, the Opposition won the first division of the session by passing Mr. Swami Venkatachallam Chetty's resolution on locomotives by 65 votes to 45.

The Government sustained a second defeat today, when Dr. Khan Saheb's adjournment motion to censure the Government on their operations in the Frontier and Bombing on the Trans-Border villages was carried by the House by 67 votes against 44.

STAGE SET FOR CR. LAW BATTLE

Govt. Want Either Rejection Or Aceptance Of Measure

(From Our Special Representative)

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

The first divisions and victories for the Opposition were recorded to-day on the resolution to equip the Railway Workshops for locomotive manufacture and on the adjournment motion regarding bombing in the Frontier.

Speeches on the former were informative on both the sides. Mr. Venkatachelam Chetty had prepared an unanswerable case and presented in terse sentences well within the time limit. Still Sir James Grigg as well as Sir Mahomed Zafrulla Khan opposed him. The Finance Member made his usual fling at the proposals to extend Government enterprise and reaffirmed his declaration of faith against taking up any industry by Government unless it can stand competition. He also called into question statements by the mover regarding British manufacturing interests being responsible for Government attitude.

The mover indignantly repudiated such reflections giving chapter and verse for his observations.

UNCONVINCING ARGUMENTS.

Sir M. Zafrulla's opposition was based on the same grounds of insufficient finance at Government disposal for such ventures, lessening demands due to progress of electrification and Diessel Engines and relative costliness of Indian manufacture. Not one of these was convincing and the House passed the resolution by a majority of 20.

The adjournment motion was likewise successful by a still larger majority. Dr. Khan Saheb always speaks to the point with obvious feeling and unquestioned sincerity. To-day he had a great principle to vindicate and he rose to the occasion with categoric facts and more flowing eloquence than in the last sessions. Mr. K. L. Gauba supporting put forth an effective plea for the principle of humanity. Neither the Army Secretary nor the Foreign Secretary could offer an effective rejoinder and the Indian members of the Government were conspicuous by their silence

Regarding to-morrow I learn on reliable authority that Government would rather see their Criminal Law Bill either passed or rejected but not referred to a Select Committee as Mr. K. L. Gauba's amendment proposes nor restrict its operation for three years as he desires.

OPPOSITION VICTORIES

Index Of Govt. Defeat Over Cr. Law Bill?

(From Our Special Representative)

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

Though this is the third day of the session of the Assembly, members have not yet found their foot. Some talk loose, some are too stiff and some inaudible. While there may be a remedy for other defects there seems none with regard to the acoustics of the House. They are very bad and the Centre Group is in particular at a disadvantage. Mr. Sant Singh has led the movement for a change and has tabled a motion of adjournment on the subject of defective acoustics. I am told this motion will be welcomed even by the Home Member who feels quite often inconvenienced in either straining his ears to hear the Opposition members, or in being made to repeat his answers and remarks.

The remedy may be like one adopted in some provincial councils of installing megaphone or what one member suggested "lets go down to Delhi."

The press gallery is particularly misplaced; it faces Government benches and cannot hear most of the Opposition members who have their back towards gallery.

The normal question hour yielded nothing fruitful, but a short notice question from Seth Govind Das has brought out most elaborate statement from the Home Member giving the latest statistics of action taken under the Press Ordinance laws up-to-date. The Home Member certainly obliged the Opposition by accepting the short notice and undertaking the enormous labour of preparing statements, which he knows, the Opposition will use as their gun powder for warfare which begins to-morrow on the Criminal Law Bill.

Two adjournment motions were killed one by the Viceroy, who to the relief of most of the members of the House disallowed the motion on Shahidganj, and the other was overruled by the President about glass industry.

OPPOSITION VICTORIOUS.

Afternoon proceedings proved certainly thrilling, and the standard of debate was high. Thus though on other matters, the Assembly is still not up to the mark the Opposition recorded two defeats on the Government, one by 65/45, and the other by 67/44. This voting is indeed an index to the defeat in store for the Government over the Criminal Law Bill.

The speeches made to-day need some mention. Sir Zafrullah's maiden performance was good. He

(Continued on page 7 ↓ col. 5)

BENDA INQUIRY SENSATION

BOMBAY, Sept. 4.

A message received from our Jubbulpore Correspondent to-day (Wednesday):—

The Court specially requires all further publication of the approvers' statements yesterday and to-day to be withheld.—A. P.

INQUIRY INTO DETENUS' LOT

Saxena Explains How Bengal Govt. Frustrated His Attempts

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, convenor of the Congress Detenu Committee, in the course of a report to the Congress Party, explains the circumstances under which he was unable to submit the report during the Simla session. Referring to the ban on his entry into the Bengal District and the refusal of the Bengal Government to grant facilities and censorship of his mail at Lucknow, he concludes that even a man who had been entrusted to make copies of papers received by the Committee had been arrested and the papers were taken away by the police.—United Press.

NO REMOVAL OF BAN ON ABHOY ASHRAM

Governor-General Disallows A. C. Datta's Resolution In Assembly

SIMLA Sept. 4.

The Governor-General disallowed the resolution by Akhil Chandar Dutta, regarding the removal of the ban on Abhoy Ashram Bengal.—United Press.

ADJOURNMENT ON ZANZIBAR

Pandit Pant Will Raise Question Of Indian Interests

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant has given notice of an adjournment motion to discuss "the extension of moratorium by the Zanzibar Government and the failure of the Government to safeguard the interests of Indians concerned in Zanzibar."

C. P. BOARD TO MEET ON 14th

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

An important meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Board will be held in Simla on the 14th instant. Besides the election of new office-bearers the question of electoral rolls and enrolment of voters under the new scheme will be considered. The revisich of the rules of the Board and the appointment of a Sub-Committee for that purpose as also the question of finances will be considered. —United Press.

ASSEMBLY VACANCY

Need For New Convention

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

Pandit Krishnakanta Malaviya has issued a statement suggesting that a convention should be established that the bye-election caused by the death of some member of the Assembly be so arranged as to enable the unopposed return of a member of the Party to which the deceased belonged.—United Press.

Jawahar Flies Day Earlier To Europe

PATHETIC PARTING SCENES AT ANAND BHAWAN

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 4.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru left Allahabad this afternoon by the Imperial Airways aeroplane to Brindisi 'en route' to Badenweiler.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru won his first round of fight with misfortunte to-day. It appeared that he would be held up for want of an aeroplane to carry him. Eleventh hour trouble is said have arisen with the Dutch 'plane on which Panditji was to travel on Friday. There was no seat available on that 'plane which was discovered rather late.

MISHAP TO BR. 'PLANE.

Fortunately for Pt. Jawaharlal, the English mail 'plane, which passes here on Tuesdays arrived one day late. An officer of the aerodrome informed me that the 'plane was held up at Akyab owing to engine trouble. It is discovered much to joy of all that this 'plane had a seat which was immediately booked for Nehru.

If the British mail 'plane had arrived at the scheduled time the difficulty would have been great for Pt. Nehru to proceed.

PATHETIC SCENES.

Pandit Nehru was given a warm send off from the Anand Bhawan and the aerodrome. Many people gathered at Anand Bhawan to give a send off to him. His ailing mother was brought out and Pandit Jawaharlal affectionately embraced her while departing. Pathetic scenes were witnessed and the gathering was deeply affected by the departure of Pt. Nehru. He left the aerodrome at Bamrauli at 4-55 p.m.

WILL CATCH IMPERIAL LINER AT KARACHI

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 4.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, left Allahabad this evening at 4-30 by the Transcontinental Plane of the Imperial Airways Company, which was due here yesterday, but owing to some trouble was held up at Akyab and reached Allahabad this evening. It was by chance he got it.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, who arrived at Allahabad to-day from Cawnpore, accompanied Pandit Jawaharlal to Cawnpore. The 'plane stops at Cawnpore, Jodhpur, Delhi and Karachi, and he will catch the Imperial Liner at Karachi to-morrow morning at 8. The 'plane will stop at Delhi upto 1 mid-night. Several friends met Pandit Jawaharlal at the aerodrome.—United Press.

SINCERE SYMPATHY & HEARTFELT PRAYER

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

Mr. Bulabhai Desai on behalf of the Congress Parliamentary Board and Congress Party in the Legislature has wired to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at Anand Bhuwan, Allahabad as follows:

"I convey to you our sincere sympathy and heartfelt prayer for the early recovery of Kamalaji."

WAR MINISTER'S RESIGNATION

TOKIO, Sept. 4.

The resignation of War Minister Hayashi has been accepted by the Premier. General Kawashima, Member of the Supreme War Council, succeeds him. Gen. Hayashi's resignation follows the assassination of Gen. Nagata.—Reuter.

Huge Army Mobilized To Meet Italian Aggression

WOMEN OFFER FOR FIELD-WORK

(Special To "The Chronicle")

CAIRO, Aug. 27,

(By Air Mail).

The latest information reaching Egypt from Addis Ababa clearly reveals that great military preparations are 'going on' there every day and night, since the Emperor has given up all hope of a peaceful settlement and is convinced that war is now inevitable and may-be would break any day. Orders have been issued during the last week of August that the army of 600,000 men now in the northern region should split into 6 groups in strategic points towards the Eritrean frontier to put up defence against the Italian offensive. Italy to begin with is supposed to advance on the campaign from the Eritrean front.

Another army of 300,000 soldiers is kept ready in the southern region to meet the Italian attack from Somaliland.

It is officially estimated that the Abyssinians have 18,00 000 rifles, 200 heavy guns, 800 machine-guns and 26 aeroplanes. Besides, large amount of food provisions and water supply have been hidden in several secret places.

Precautions against poisonous gas have also been taken. These resorts of protections and provision are quite beyond discovery by the enemy.

The Abyssinian army is uniformed in Khaki. Besides the regular soldiers, much is to be hoped from the general public who are all born warriors and at any time can augment the army. These guerilla warriors with their ancient spears and crude weapons are more dangerous than the regular army trained in modern warfare.

Those irregular tribesmen are believed to possess certain herbs and grasses which they suppose are efficacious against poisonous gases.

MILITARY HOSPITALS.

Addis Ababa has made great preparations in completing several military hospitals which are equipped with latest instruments. For the first time in the history of Abyssinia women will take active part in defending their country. Ten thousand have volunteered for training as nurses, cooks and field-workers.

Addis Ababa would soon be mantled with darkness every night. Orders have been issued that all lights, even the house lamps must be put out in the evening in the capital and suburbs.

At important thoroughfares and village market places loud speakers have been installed to warn the people of the incoming danger.

MOBILISATION FORGES AHEAD

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 4.

Mobilisation preparations for war have been intensified during the last few days according to reports from different parts of the country. The Grand Chamberlain of the Court is proceeding to Harrar to-morrow to assume command of the force numbering about 10,000.

Artillery valued at £30,000 has been ordered from the Swiss firm. Fifty thousand dollars worth of material including Hotchkiss guns, gas-masks and tents are ordered from America. Field glasses and telescopes have been purchased from Dutch firms.—Reuter.

VITAL TEST FOR THE LEAGUE

Italy Disputes Right Of Abyssinia To Be Member

GENEVA, Sept. 4.

The League Council meeting attracted intense public interest. The lobbies were seething with excited journalists and delegates prior to the arrival of the statesmen. M. Laval was greeted with cheers and cries of "Vive Laval."

EDEN'S REPORT.

The Chairman called on Capt. Eden to make a statement regarding the negotiations at Paris on August 3. Capt. Eden said that Baron Aloisi presented a number of complaints regarding Abyssinian action on the frontier in Abyssinia. He also demanded that the predominant Italian financial and economic interests in Abyssinia should be recognised. Therefore Capt. Eden submitted a programme of an exploratory character.

PARIS PROPOSALS.

The situation in Abyssinia called for reform and it was suggested that Abyssinia should appeal to the League for collaboration in achieving these reforms which must be reached with the full and free consent of the Abyssinian Government. According to the proposals, the league would appoint experts to assist in the complete reorganisation of the country together with special measures for the protection of Italian interests, while the four Powers concerned would negotiate a new treaty

MACHINERY OF A NEW ORDER.

Capt. Eden speaking in solemn tones, declared that Britain would exert herself to reach a peaceful settlement. They all tried to create a new international order to save mankind from the scourge of war. The machinery of the new order was established by the Covenant as in Geneva and if its spirit was their they could not fail. The British Government were acutely conscious of their responsibilities as members of the League. World opinion was watching them.

VITAL TEST

The League was facing a vital test which if it did not pass successfully its influence would be gravely impaired. The collapse of the League and the new international order would be a world calamity. It was no question of any political or economic conflict between Britain and Italy. Britain's substantial interests in Ethiopia had been explicitly recognised by Italy. The British Government did not apprehend that they would not continue to

(Continued on page 7—Col. 3).

U. S. COTTON FORECAST

("CHRONICLE" SPECIAL.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.

The "Daily News Record" estimates the cotton crop at 1,19,74,000 bales with air condition 64.7.

The 'Journal of Commerce" estimates the cotton crop at 1,10,62 000 bales with air condition 62.9.

TABULATED ADLETS

ONE Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

5. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted immediately Engineers and Millers and Contractors or lessees for Big Flour Mills in United Provinces, Bombay and Sind. Apply immediately to Box No. 1723, "Bombay Chronicle."

Young, experienced stenographer, 130 words per minute shorthand, 60 words typewriting, desires position, Box No. 4815, "Bombay Chronicle".

Applications are invited for a post of an Assistant in the Spinning Dept., from candidates qualified from European University with Degree or Diploma in Technology, and specialised in the subject of Spinning. Salary Rs. 200—20—300 per month. Apply to the Office Asstt. Calico Mills, Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad. (1714).

Wanted—Two Commercial Officers are required for an Electric Supply Undertaking. Only experienced persons who have worked in Secretariate positions and who possess Technical knowledge and not below 35 years of age should apply stating nationality, age, salary expected and experience. Applications should reach by 20th September, 1935 to Box No. 1703, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted experienced Manager and Accountant for Page Co-operative Stores, Freelandganj, Dohad. Pay Rs. 60—80 according to qualifications. Must be qualified preferably B.Com., having business experience. Apply with testimonials to President. (4787).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

The Tardeo Boys' and Girls' School from Beginning to Matric. Bus Service available. Tardeo Terrace, Tardeo. (4813).

Wanted candidates to learn Shorthand by post in 6 weeks. Practical training. Low cost. Easy terms. Booklet free. International Correspondence College, Post Box 412, Calcutta. (4748).

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Advertisers hold sole agency for Radios, require financier, preferably prepared to travel. Profitable line. Details at interview. Box No. 4819, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Gentleman desires to buy outright or obtain Agency of pictures produced by notable Indian film companies. Apply Box 4808 "Bombay Chronicle".

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

99. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted in good condition one Alternator Set 100|120 K.W. 50 cycles, 3 phase, 440 volts. Direct coupled to a high speed steam engine of good maker. Steam pressure 100|160 lbs. per sq. inch, back pressure 15 lbs. per sq. inch. Detailed quotation with specification should reach the undersigned not later than 15th September, 35. Manager, the Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited, Dhampur. (1722).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS for the supply of two electrically-driven vertical spindle pumps of 500 gallons per minute capacity each will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY, the 17th day of October, 1935.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for two Electrically-driven pumps", addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant with a deposit of Rs. 600.

Form of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Mechanical Engineer, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, on payment of Re. 1 each form which will, on no account, be refunded.

The Mechanical Engineer will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices.
Dated, 3rd Sept., 1935. 1711

Public Notices

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

The s.s. "IRRAWADI" will sail from K.L.M. Shed, Prince's Dock, for Mangalore and Malabar ports at 5 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 6th instant. The vessel will carry both cargo and passengers for these ports at fair season rates.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

100, Frere Road,
Bombay, 3rd Sept. 1935. 1717.

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GHANCHI NANJI HAJI. VALI NATHOO and CASSUM NATHOO, all of Bombay Musalman inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

THAT any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, charge, turst, lien possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known, in writing, to the undersigned at their Office at 36, Tamarind Lane, Tamarind House, Fort Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Elphinstone Road in the Registration Sub-District and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (8.5) square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 551, New No. A/12570, Old Survey No. 14 and 24/2597 New Survey No. 3-5-M-2598, Cadastral Survey No. 93, Parel and Sewri Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 359 (1), 359 (2) and 359 (2A) Street No. 25-to 27-27A-27B and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the Bombay Improvement Trust, on or towards the West by the property of the Bombay Municipality and on or towards the North by the Elphinstone Road and on or towards the South by a gully and which premises are now in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants,

Bombay, dated this 4th day of September, 1935.

GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.
1720.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mrs. FLORA S. A. NATHAN has contracted to sell to our client the hereditaments and premises described in the schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claims against or upon the said premises either by way of inheritance, will, gift, lease, lien, mortgage, trust, charge, or otherwise howsoever should make the same known to the undersigned at their Office at Mercantile Bank Buildings, No. 54, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be precluded from making the same and the sale will be completed without reference to such claims which shall then be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

ALL that piece or parcel of leasehold land together with the messuage, bungalow or dwelling house and outhouses standing thereon and known as "CAPRERA" with the furniture, utensils, articles and things therein situate, lying and being at MATHERAN in the Registration Sub-District of Karjat in the District of Kolaba, containing by admeasurement three acres or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the East by ALADIN LODGE (Plot No. 79), on or towards the West by UMBRIGAR LODGE (Plot No. 98), on or towards the North by Government Ground and Municipal Road leading to Landscape Point and on or towards the South by Government ground and which said premises are more particularly denoted as No. 55 on a certain map or plan of Matheran deposited with the Collector of Kolaba.

Dated this 4th day of September, 1935.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1719.

Public Notices

NEPAL GOVERNMENT LEASE.

The Sole Extracting Right of SABAI GRASS together with other Forest produces will be given on lease for three years from four Duars (Forest Circles) adjoining the districts of Gorakhpur, Gonda and Baharaich, interested parties would please apply to the Secretary, Development Board, Nepal.

1715

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAWABAI, widow of Haji Vali Mahomed Suleman has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay or to the undersigned at their Office within the Fort at 41, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim if any and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Samuel Street, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 763, New No. 6192, Old Survey No. 472 and Cadastral Survey 856 of Mandvi Division and New Survey No. 2774 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under B Ward No. 1593, formerly under Street No. 99-103 and now under Street No. 207 and containing by admeasurement 78-5/9 square yards or thereabouts but according to Cadastral Survey Register admeasuring 89 square yards and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by Samuel Street, on or towards the North by the property belonging to Jumma Masjid and on or towards the South by the properties of Lalji Godoo and Soorji Godoo.

Dated this 4th day of Sept., 1935.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1724.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that His HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA SAHEB of MORVI has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or claims or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, residence, use; maintenance, charge, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure situate, lying and being at Chowpaty Sea Face, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, known as plot No. 15, containing by admeasurement 784 square yards or thereabouts forming portion of a larger piece of land bearing Collector's New Survey No. 1/8002 (part), Cadastral Survey No. 1517 (part) of Girgaum Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2553 (3), Street No. 10(B) and bounded, on or towards the North partly by the vacant land belonging to the Improvement Trust lying between this property and B.B. & C.I. Railway and partly by the other property of the Vendor being plot No. 15-A and partly by a passage belonging to the Vendor, on or towards the West by a vacant plot of land belonging to the Improvement Trust, lying between this property and B. B. & C.I. Railway, on or towards the South by the other properties of the Vendor being Plots Nos. 12, 13, and 14 and on or towards the East partly by the property of the vendor being plot No. 15-A and partly by a 40 feet passage.

Dated this 4th day of Sept. 1935.

DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM AND SONS. LTD., (in Liquidation) acting by Kaikhosru M. Taleyarkhan, Esq., the Court Liquidator and the Official Liquidator of the Company has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property free from all claims and incumbrances.

ALL persons having any right, title, interest or claim into or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, charge, lien, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof failing which the sale will be completed without reference to such claim, if any, and the same, if any will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRST—All that piece of leasehold land situate in the Island of Bombay, known as Plot No. 23 of Government land on the Esplanade with the messuage tenement and building standing thereon previously called or known by the name of "Gymkhana Chambers" and now known as "Currimbhoy House," containing by admeasurement eight hundred and twelve and a half square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the North by the compound of the Government Telegraph Signallers quarters, on the East by Murzban Road, on the West by Waudby Road and on the South by Outram Road, and

SECONDLY.—ALL that piece of ground, situate to the South of, and to be used as a garden appurtenant to the premises first described, containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts which said premises first and secondly hereinbefore described are situate in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and are registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under New Survey No. 4/8463 and Cadastral Survey No. 754, Fort Division and are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 3465 (1) and (2) Street Nos. 13 and 13A, Outram Road.

Dated this 4th day of Sept., 1935.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1718

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NARANDAS KARASANDAS TIJORIWALLA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 24-26, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 405 square yards or thereabouts out of which about 374.71 square yards is of quit and ground rent tenure and about 31 square yards are stated to be held under a Sanad with messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kumbharwada Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1938 and 1941 and New Nos. 9075 and A/9075 and bearing Current Rent Roll Nos. 3801 and 3802 and Old Survey Nos. 323 and 323 and New Survey Nos. 2/5010 and 5010 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 3961 of Bhuleshwar Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward Nos. 7663-64(1) and 7663(2) and Street Nos. 100-104 and 1 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Kumbharwada Street, on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage on or towards the North by property bearing Cadastral Survey No. 3960 of the said Division and on or towards the South by property bearing Cadastral Survey No. 3829 of the said Division.

Dated this 4th day of September, 1935.

DIVECHA & THAKORE,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

Auction Sales

On SUNDAY, 8th Sept. at 10-30 A.M. By the order of Mr. C. H. Renfree of Messrs. G. D. Petters (India), Ltd., his complete Flat Furniture, consisting of "Queen Anne" type Dining Room and Modern type Bed Room Suites, H.M.V. Electric Radiogram, General Motors Frijidaire Singer Sewing Machine, Crockeries, Glassware etc., at 16-a, Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill. On View. DHANIDADUNA & SONS, 177, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF GIN AND PRESS FACTORY, BUILDINGS AND LAND AT MURTIZAPUR IN AKOLA DISTRICT (BERAR).

By order of the Liquidators of the New Mofussil Co., Ltd., Bombay (In Voluntary Liquidation) the undersigned will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, 18th September, 1935, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay Gin and Press Factory Buildings, stores, 7 acres 2 Gunthas lands, etc.

For further particulars and condition of sale, please apply to.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
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BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF NON-FERROUS SCRAP AT G.I.P. RLY. MECHANICAL STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Controller of Stores, G.I.P. Railway (Bombay), sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place on WEDNESDAY, the 18th September, 1935, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) lots of Non-Ferrous scrap including Alluminium scrap, bell metal, scrap, brass scrap consisting of tubes and cut pieces, borings, bronze scrap consisting of axle boxes, engine fittings etc. Copper scrap, gun metal scrap, lead scrap, white metal borings No. 1 and 2 Zinc scrap etc.

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Celebes ,,	9th Sept.	18th ,,
Yabiku ,,	19th ,,	5th Oct.
Sumatra ,,	23rd ,,	7th ,,
Tajin ,,	9th Oct.	24th ,,
Shikisan ,,	20th ,,	5th Nov.
Shunko ,,	24th ,,	8th ,,

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NEW THEATRES LTD.'S SOCIAL MASTERPIECE!

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BOMBAY CALLING!

High Lights Of The Week's Programmes

(In this column only the more important items are included. The full programme appears daily on the local page of "The Chronicle".)

Friday, Sept. 6.

10-30 a.m.—Popular Songs (Bai Sundarbai).

6-30 p.m.—Children's Variety Entertainment.

9-10 p.m.—"Newspapers and Newspapers" (Adolph Myers).

Saturday, Sept. 7. (Parsi New Year).

10-15 a.m.—"Sal Mubarak."

10-30 a.m.—Special Concert (Master Vasant with A. Majid Khan).

4-30 p.m.—Children's Hour (Stories in Marathi).

5 p.m.—Auntie Beryl and her party.

9 p.m. SB—From 9-30 Light Music. (By Saraswati Bai).

Sunday, Sept. 8.

10-30 a.m.—Studio Orchestra.

1-30 p.m.—Music (Bai Tarajan).

6 p.m.—Light Music (Jaokar).

Monday, Sept. 9.

6-15 p.m.—Light Classical Music (Azmat Husain of Delhi).

9 p.m.—Poetry reading (Marjorie H. Cleary).

Tuesday, Sept. 10.

2 p.m.—Relay from Rotary Club.

6-30 p.m.—Indian Ladies Hour. "Our Festivals" (Miss M. B. Mantri, B.A.).

8 p.m.—"Scrapbook" (A. Silas).

9 p.m.—Hari Kirtan.

Wednesday, Sept. 11.

Mr. K. B. SETHNA, the new Broadcasting Station Director of Bombay.

8 p.m.—Ladies Hour by G. Beth.

6-30 p.m.—Light Music (Sonibai Mulgaokar).

7-30 p.m.—Been Solo (Laxmanrao Chawan).

9-15 p.m.—Here and There.

9-30 p.m. (SB).—Art Players.

Thursday, Sept. 12.

10-30 a.m.—Light Classical Music (Khan Sahib Vilayat Husain).

9 p.m. (SB from 9-30)—Bai Vatsalabai Parwakkar.

B. B. C. BROADCASTS

Some Of The Important Items Of The Week

(All times are given in Greenwich Mean Time.)

TRANSMISSION 2.

Sun. Sept. 8, 11-30 a.m.—The R. A. C. Ulster Tourist Trophy Motor Race.

Tues. Sept. 10, 11-30 a.m.—Talk on "The Month's Books."

Thurs. Sept. 12, 11-30 a.m.—The St. Leger.

Fri. Sept. 13, 11-30 a.m.—Talk on "Foreign Affairs."

TRANSMISSION 3.

Mon. Sept. 9, 2-30 p.m.—Talk on "The Month's Books."

Wed. Sept. 11, 1-50 p.m.—The St. Leger.

TRANSMISSION 4.

Tues. Sept. 10, 7 p.m.—Promenade Concert (Liszt).

Wed. Sept. 11, 6 p.m.—The St. Leger.

Wed. Sept. 11, 7-25 p.m.—Promenade Concert (Bach).

Thurs. Sept. 12, 6-15 p.m.—The B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.

Thurs. Sept. 12, 7 p.m.—Promenade Concert.

Fri. Sept. 13, 7 p.m.—Promenade Concert (Beethoven).

Fri. Sept. 13, 8-10 p.m.—"Who Remembers?"

TRANSMISSION 5.

Wed. Sept. 11, 11 p.m.—Recital by Canadian Artists. Virginia McLean (Pianoforte) and David Martin (Violin).

Wed. Sept. 11, 11-30 p.m.—The St. Leger.

Fri. Sept. 13, 12-15 a.m.—"A Tale of Old Quebec." A programme commemorating the death of General James Wolfe.

THE WORLD OF WIRELESS

B. B. C. NOTES

Talk On Books.... A Chestertonian Paradox.... The B.B.C. Cat.... Quebec

For Book-Worms Only

For those who wish to keep abreast of the latest in books, the "New Months of the Book" should appeal as an interesting feature.

Some of the most distinguished literary critics have broadcast to the Empire, but there has been a certain diversity of opinion as to whether such talks are successful. It is recorded that on one occasion when Mr. G. K. Chesterton was making one of his most brilliant paradoxes there was a certain amount of atmospheric distortion, with the result that the paradox was more paradoxical than even Mr. Chesterton intended. Some overseas listeners have asked for talks by a man who knows the conditions of Empire listening and who can speak in a simple, straightforward manner. It is expected that Mr. Eric Gillett will be able to meet this demand.

Transmission 1—Saturday, Sept. 14, at 7-0 a.m.

Transmission2—Tuesday, Sept. 10 at 11-30 a.m.

Transmission 3—Monday, Sept 9, at 2-30 p.m.

Transmission 5—Thursday, Sept. 19, at 11-45 p.m.

Transmission 6—Tuesday, Sept. 17, at 3-0 a.m.

"Cat"!

Let no fair reader construe this as an impertinent remark. We refer merely to a talk about this interesting creature to be broadcast from London.

This programme will indicate the honoured place the cat has occupied in literature. Cats have been associated with broadcasting mainly in an unofficial capacity. When Broadcasting House was being built it was necessary to have a number of cats with the idea of dealing with the rats and mice which flourished in the old buildings which were pulled down. Some of these animals continued until Broadcasting House was completed. They defied all attempts at capture and used to roam about the corridors at night. It became known that these cats were at large and many listeners wrote offering to adopt them. Gradually they were eliminated—all but one which achieved world wide fame by mewing, unexpectedly, of course, in the middle of a BBC programme. Incidentally, this feline interlude was the occasion of a somewhat smart piece of journalism. Two newspaper representatives came to Broadcasting House. One of them suddenly released a cat which he had concealed in his coat in the main entrance hall and the other immediately photographed it as it was chased by an irate commissionaire. The photograph was featured in the Press next day as "The end of the BBC's broadcasting cat."

Transmission 1—Sat. Sept. 7, 6-15 a.m.

Transmission 2—Mon. Sept. 9, 11-45 a.m.

Transmission 3—Fri. Sept. 13, 2-45 p.m.

Transmission 4—Satur. Sept. 7, 9-15 p.m.

Transmission 5—Thurs. Sept. 5, 11-0 p.m.

Transmission 6—Mon. Sept. 9, 3-0 a.m.

"A Tale Of Old Quebec"

Transmission 5—(Friday, Sept. 13, at 12-15 a.m. G.M.T.).

This programme will be an attempt to reconstruct some of the more vivid scenes which culminated in the death of General James Wolfe, one of the most brilliant British generals in history. It is not often that victor and vanquished are commemorated by one monument, but on the Plains of Abraham there is a joint memorial to the victor Wolfe and to the equally gallant but defeated Montcalm, who both fell on the fielr. In a sense, ethe perpetuation of the memories of the two warriors is symbolic of the union of the English—and French-speaking peoples in the Dominion of Canada. The programme will feature old French songs and other aspects of the life in Quebec. It is intended as a gesture to the French-speaking subjecets living in Canada, whose loyalty is unsurpassed in any part of the Empire.

SHORTWAVES

INTERNATIONAL WIRELESS TESTS

Three tests made on June 8, 12 tnd July 17 on the direct wireless circuits between Shanghai and England were found satisfactory. Installation of the apparatus, purchased from England, has been completed and it is expected that service will be opened to the public in the near future.

RADIO BROADCASTING STATION

The Ministry of Communications had decided to begin construction of a radio-station on a 300-mow site at Sinchuang, west of Shanghai. A 1,000-watt broadcasting station is also being planned at Woosung, which will be the second largest in China, and wil be ready at the end of next year.

Nearly 5,000 cars and taxis in Paris are now equipped with radio receivers. Taxi wireless benefits broadcasting, as the owners must pay an annual licence of 100 francs in respect of each car.

200 'PHONE TALKS ON ONE WIRE

A single wire cable over which the G.P.O. hopes to transmit more than 200 telephone conversations simultaneously is to be laid down between London and Birmingham.

A similar experimental cable over which 12 calls can be sent at the same time is to be laid down between Bristol and Plymouth.

Such a high number of simultaneous calls has never previously been sent over a long distance cable in Great Britain. At present two conversations on one line is the most that can be sent.

"We cannot divulge the methods by which we hope this will be accomplished, owing to the patents involved," a G.P.O. official told the "News Chronicle."

RADIO TOPICS

By XYZ

Two important events of importance have happened during the week—Mr. Lionel Fieldon has arrived in India to take charge of his office as controller of Broadcasting and Mr. C. B. Sethna has given over charge of the Bombay Station to his younger brother, Mr. K. B. Sethna, for the six months that he will be away at Delhi.

Mr. Fieldon brings with him several years' experience of the British Broadcasting Corporation and a cheerful enthusiasm for the work that lies ahead of him in this country. He is reported to have said that he would like to introduce all-day programmes and educational talks. It is necessary, however, that whatever schemes he introduces in Indian broadcasting are suited to India's needs and requirements. And what is even more important is that a country-wide campaign be launched to popularize the radio as a means of entertainment and instruction.

OUR NEW DIRECTOR.

Mr. K.B. Sethna, who has taken over charge of the Bombay Station is a versatile young man interested in Art and widely travelled. During the six months that he will officiate for his brother, he will have an opportunity of translating his artistic talents in the form of better and brighter—and more artistic!—programmes.

GOT YOUR LICENCE?

Every now and then we hear of owners of rado sets being prosecuted and fined for not possessing the required licence. Considering that the licence costs only ten rupees a year—which works out to less than half-an-anna per day,—this seems to be mostly due to laziness or neglect. It is a distinct pity that for neglecting to pay the licence fee, they should have to pay a heavy fine as well. So, if any of our readers hasn't got a licence, let him get one right now.

Two New Wireless Developments

CALCUTTA SCIENTIST DISCOVERS IONIZED LAYER WHILE RADIOLOGISTS ARE BAFFLED BY "LUXEMBOURG EFFECT"

By "Gabriel"

Mr. Mitra P. Syam of the Wireless Laboratory, University College of Science, Calcutta, has recently discovered a layer of ionized molecules of air. The peculiar characteristic of this layer is its property of absorbing low-frequency radio-waves in a very marked fashion. Below a definite wave-length this layer ceases to have the absorbing effect on the radio-waves. Such waves penetrate the layer without suffering any modification and travel beyond its confines. This new layer has been located at an altitude of about 35 miles above the surface of earth, and extends some 15 miles above the top of that interesting region of Space—the Stratosphere. Mr. Syam holds that the reflection of radio-waves by this layer is very rare happening and occurs only in regions, where the usually diffuse boundary of the layer becomes sharp and defined. Radio Wizards of the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, are of opinion that this discovery should prove immensely interesting to radio scientists; for it might possibly explain the usually poor reception of the broadcast waves during the hours of sunshine. On the basis of the existence of this new layer, the absorption of long waves by this new ionic shell may satisfactorily account for this phenomenon.

The existence of this new layer had been predicted by the two noted English scientists Professors, E. V. Appleton and J. A. Radcliffe, as far back as 1930. But it remained a sheer theoretical speculation, till now. It is indeed, happy to note that the honour of experimentally verifying this prediction, goes to an Indian.

THE LUXEMBOURG EFFECT

Of late, several radio journals have been discussing a new effect known as the "Luxembourg Effect". The phenomenon is, in fact, a sort of peculiar type of mutual interference between transmitting stations. At times one listens to a very powerful station, like Luxembourg or Droitwich, when trying to receive some other station radiating on an entirely different wavelength. Even though the powerful station comes in quite faint and is almost inaudible, the effect is quite noticeable. It is possible to explain the cause of the phenomenon, by the following line of reasoning. Suppose a very powerful station is working simultaneously with the station you are trying to receive. The powerful station, then, by virtue of its great energy, may be able to impress its modulations, on to the carrier wave of the station to which you are listening.

It is then quite possible that together with the station to which you have tuned your set, you may hear another station in the background simultaneously. It is clear that the carrier wave of station to which you have tuned your set, must be present. If this station switches off the transmission, the Luxembourg Effect vanishes. This fact is a strong proof in favour of the above-mentioned theory about the cause of this strange effect. With the purpose of carrying on definite investigations on this radio phenomenon, the Luxembourg station will give special transmissions, radiating every night between 0—1 O'clock Central European Time (11-12 O'clock G. M. T.), a note of 400 cycles, so that the "effect" may be marked out with comparative ease.

"VOICE OF BRITAIN"

Film Reveals Remarkable Secrets Of B. B. C. Studios

"B. B. C.-The Voice of Britain," the long awaited film unravelling many of the mystries of British broadcasting received its first public presentation at a London theatre recently. Produced by the film unit of the British General Post Office under the direction of Mr. John Grierson with the official co-operation of the B.B.C. this new film will be generally released throughout the Empire shortly. B.B.C.—The Voice of Britain—has no point and no stars but the story of British broadcasting is depicted in such an arresting and intimate manner that interest in the film, which lasts for just over an hour, rarely flags.

THE STARS

Beginning with the early morning service in Broadcasting House, London, the whole course of broadcasting for one day is traced, until the film ends at midnight with the opening of the daily Empire transmission to Canada. Many important broadcasters are seen at the microphone including their Majesties the King and Queen, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald. Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Mr. George Lansbury, Sir John Simon, Sir Josiah Stamp, and Mr. J. B. Priestley, while Mr. Bernard Shaw, in a brief "shot" at the microphone, cuts at broadcasting and broadcasters generally.

The film also takes listeners into the dramatic effects studio where many of the mysteries of these interesting aspects of the broadcast programmes are humorously displayed. An intensely dramatic episode depicts the broadcasting of an S.O.S. message and its reception by one of the crew aboard a Scottish drifter at sea for whom it is intended.

Rehearsals, vaudeville programmes, dramatic plays, the Children's Hour, Empire Broadcasting foreign relays, several famous broadcasters, in fact nearly all the more important activities of the B.B.C are represented in this, the first official film of British broadcasting.

Mr. M. S. SHAREEF, who has been sent to England by the Nizam of Hyderabad to learn all the branches of broadcasting. He will be shortly returning to India after four years of training.

BATTERY CHARGED BY AIR

New American Radio Invention

The Zenith Radio Corporation of America is advertising a unique accessory, "The Wincharger." to its Farm Radio. Wonder someone never thought of it before.

The Wincharger keeps your batteries charged by air power. It does away with dry "A" batteries. uses no "B" or "C" batteries and gives full power reception ten hours a day at an operation cost of not more than fifty cents a year.

The Wincharger is a simple little wind mill placed on your roof and it charges your battery just as you need it and automatically cuts itself off when not needed. That's all there is to it.

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NEPTUNE

- More than 10,000 persons have made provision to the extent of Rs. 50,00,000 during a short period and there is no reason why should you also not make such provision for your family.
- It will interest you to know that this handsome attractive clock is given free to the Policy-Holders and requires coin equal to your premium before it works. This is easy but compulsory saving.

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With the figures shown on this side, the first valuation of the company is under preparation by the eminent Actuary of India, who has expressed the best hope of its result. It will be certainly a paying proposition to take the agency for one and all desirous to increase their income or taking the new line.

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HERE'S GOOD NEWS FOR LANGUID MEN AND WOMEN

Energising Vitamins Give You New Joy in Life.

Now! Vigorous energy and vitality, radiant health and renewed strength, steady nerves and good spirits! All these are possible for run down, listless, irritable men and women who have lost the power to enjoy life's pleasures to the full. They are simply suffering from Vitamin deficiency which can be quickly put right by taking two, tiny, tasteless vitamin tablets after meals.

Clotabs, these little energisers are called and they're made from Halibut Liver Oil, one of the richest known sources of revitalising vitamins in the world. Rich in Vitamin A which floods the system with new energy, builds up the body, and puts pounds of flesh on bare bones. Rich in Vitamin D—the sunshine vitamin—so good for women weakened by lack of outdoor exercise and adverse effects of this climate. They work wonders. One lady who was "always tired" writes to say she has gained new energy and strength. One man who was thoroughly 'run down' found immediate improvement. Clotabs will do the same for you. Get a bottle from your Chemist or Store to-day and in a week or so you will be a new being, radiant with the joy of living. If you have any difficulty in obtaining Clotabs, write direct to J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Ltd., P.O. Box 258, Bombay.

Small bottle sent V.P.P. Re. 1|10, large bottle V.P.P. Rs. 3|-.

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TO MOTHERS AND SISTERS,
(A Friendly Advice)
FOR HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

There are thousands of ladies, who are certainly suffering from faminine troubles and some are too careless about their health and Beauty. They don't know, that how they can keep their Beauty and how they can remain healthy for the longest time.

One of my customer has allowed me to publish his original letter as an appeal to ladies for their betterment. Mr. S. M. A. Tremasi, (Jar Mahal, Hemraj and Co., Importers), Dhobi Talao, Bombay, writes:—

That, I am pleased to inform you for your successful Health and Beauty Products, given to my wife, for Leuccorhea and irregularity who was suffering from last many years, and in spite of several treatments no successful medicine could oure the disease. I heartily congratulate you for your treatment and Products. I hereby request you to please publish it as an appeal for the betterment of every Lady suffering from such dreadful ailment.

BEAUTY-TONE

is a juice of fresh herbs and flowers, which cures all these troubles, and make healthy and produce natural Beauty. Its trial only will convince you. Price per bottle for 20 days, Rs. 5|.

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Rs. 1-12-0 per copy.
THE UNITED TRADING CO.
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64, Strand Road, Calcutta.

SOCCER SHOTS

(BY WHISTLE)

As I feared last week, the Bangalore Muslims who had raised the Cooperage fans to the highest pitch of excitement and enthusiasm, made a disappointing exit in their fourth encounter with the Deolali Detachment of the D.L.I., as did the Aryans of Calcutta against the Attached Section a few years ago. The Bengali team played the better football all the time, but due to their inability to pierce the target they failed to crown their efforts with success. It is true the custodian of the Foreign Legion made some marvellous saves during those marathon struggles, but that was hardly any excuse for the Aryan forwards to lose themselves time and again when within shooting range.

CAUSES OF BANGALORE'S DOWNFALL

Similar was the case with the Bangalore Muslims. They had their opponents' goal at their complete mercy times without number. But they fiddled away their chances in trying to dribble the ball into the net. Had they taken pot shots at the D.L.I. fortress at every available opportunity, they might have emerged victorious in their very first meeting. On Thursday it rained so heavily that the Northern quarter of the ground was turned into a veritable quagmire. The remaining portion, however, was in a more or less tolerable condition. Despite the great handicap to the bare-footed players, they played remarkably well. Of the exchanges they had by far the major share and of the scoring opportunities they created the most. If trickiness and ball-control were the deciding factors the Indians would have been easy winners. Rashid and Rahamat ran through a forest of defenders on many an occasion and kept control over the ball in such a wonderful manner that their opponents found it difficult to dispossess them. But there ended the efforts of the Muslims.

W. I.F .A.'s HARVEST.

The man who came between the Bangaloreans and victory was savory, the man beneath the Detachment bar. Some of his saves were, indeed, miraculous. The backs, Fenwick and Pearson deserve their mead of praise for the most resourceful way they saved the situation on scores of times, even at the expense of corners. For the Muslims, Majeed at full back and Mohideen and Masarmin the middle line covered themselves with glory. They cannot at all be blamed for their side's downfall. The man who let the Muslims down was their goalie. Had they a more reliable man between the posts, Bangalore would never have lost by the two goals notched against them. I am sure the result was not quite pleasing to the W.I.F.A Council as they were reaping a rich harvest through the Indians matches. So far they had collected Rs. 4,300. A few thousands more would have gone to their coffers, had the Muslims stayed to the end. However they have baited well for the future by entertaining the Bangalore players to high tea and a free show at the Regal!

LUCKY WIN FOR D. L. I. "A."

The replay between the two Colaba teams D. L. I. "A" and 14th Heavy Battery, found the two sides in an altogether different colour than was seen in their first meeting. The Infantrymen regained their bearing and outclassed the Gunners to win by the substantial margin of three goals to nil. The D. L. I. "A" then met their Detachment received a terrible shock at their hands. An equaliser in the last minute deprived Deolali of a well-deserving victory. Two goals scored during the extra time gave the "A" team the right to fight in the semi-final where an easy passage awaits them.

DISCIPLINE UNDERMINED.

After their grand display against the 3rd Field Brigade from Kirkee, it was hardly expected that the King's Regiment from Jubbalpore would find, it a difficult proposition to eliminate the B. E. S. T. in the third round. Although they won ultimately by the easy margin of three goals to nil, their performance was far from convincing. The Tramwaymen held them at bay for a considerable period of the game and at certain stages had even better of the argument. Unless Jubbalpore show a more consistent form, they are not likely to have a final say in the matter of the destination of the Rovers' Cup.

In this match I was rather surprised to find a player suspended by the I. F. L.—I mean Telang of the B. E. S. T.—doing duty for his team. If the W. I. F. A. does not help in maintaining discipline among players playing in the Northern part of the City, and "vice versa", then good-bye to clean football in Bombay. The W. I. F. A. owes an explanation to the public in this respect.

ONE OF THE BEST SHOWS.

The trial of strength between the Essex Regiment from Nasirabad and the Gloucester Regiment from Mhow ended in a victory for the former by a solitary goal. The contest produced sparkling football and may be easily ranked with some of the best shows of the season. The performance of the Nasirabad Infantry against the Bombay City in the second round did not inspire much hope in their favour, while the Glosters appeared with an excellent record of beating the Royal Warwicks, the Meakin Cup holders, and D. L. I. "B" the victors of the K O Y L I's. But the Essex played superb football and accounted for their adversaries. They would now meet the King's Regiment in the penultimate round, where an interesting tussle is sure to ensue.

INEFFECTIVE AND SCRAPPY FOOTBALL.

The engagement between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Staff and Departmental yielded football of a scrappy variety. Neither side showed any inclination to play a combined and effective game. The result was that the ball travelled from end to end in an aimless and disgusting fashion. After seventy minutes kicking about, the match ended in a goalless draw.

SATIRANJAN SHIELD TOURNEY.

After rather a dark week at Parel, during which all the interest in Soccer seemed to have been centralised on the Cooperage, the matches in the Satiranjan Shield Tournament again drew large crowds during the last week-end. On Saturday, the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj put up such a stout resistance against the Bombay City that the latter, despite their superior training and combination, failed to lower their colours. They had to replay on Monday to decide the issue. The Samaj was again in tremendous luck—so much so that the ball refused to move after hitting one of the uprights and a spot-kick failed to materialise. It was only at the latter portion of the game that the city managed to secure a hold on the game. The result however remained in doubt till the last when they booked their second goal.

G. I. P. IN FINAL.

By their convincing victory against the B. B. & C. I. Railway by 5 goals to one, the G. I. P. Mechanics Institute at Parel, threw cut a clear challenge to the D. L. I. Followers from Colaba, who had beaten the strongest Civilian side in the second division of the Harwood League—the B. E. S. T.—for a battle royal. Unfortunately, rain, the spoilt-sport, murdered the game. The ground was absolutely against the barefooted players who lost by the big margin of 4 goals to nil. A good deal of heat was generated in the contest and rough play became the order of the day. Referee Bradley had to issue marching orders against one of the Colaba players, after which the fight became a little subdued. The G. I. P. are now in the final and would have to fight hard on Sunday next against Bombay City or Combined Medicos to gain the title to the Shield.

AL RIVERS TO FIGHT IN BOMBAY

Kid James of Poona, who will meet Al Rivers in a 10 Round bout at the Sir C. J. Hall on Friday next.

Professional Tourney Will Be Staged At Sir C. J. Hall

(By Our Boxing Correspondent.)

The Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall will be the venue of a professional boxing tournament on Friday September 13, through the enterprise of Mr. Norman Perera, a well-known Ceylon pugilist. Three big bouts will be staged and two minor ones. The tournament is going to be run under National Sporting Club rules and the Referee will be Staff Sergeant Davies of the Bombay Contingent A. F. I.

It is some time since a fighter of the class of Al Rivers, the American, was seen in action here. Over ten rounds this clever boxer will oppose Kid James of Poona for the Welter Weight Title of British Malay at present held by Rivers. James who is a greatly improved fighter, has a number of friends in Bombay.

That old war horse Percy Vengan (late boxing instructor to Durham Light Infantry) has been matched with Vincent Phillips of Bangalore over 6 rounds. The latter is reported to be very useful with the gloves.

The bantam weight contest between Steamboat, a Mauritius lad and F. M. Patel, should prove another attractive fight. Popular prices will be charged and boxing enthusiasts are expected to muster strong at the Sir C. J. Hall next Friday.

The sum of Rs. 5—12 for a ringside seat is not exorbitant and Rs. 3—6, 2—4, 1—2 and 9 annas are fixed for other parts of the hall.

NEW NATIONAL GRAMOPHONE RECORDS

Cent Per Cent Indigenous Production

The National Gramophone Record Manufacturing Company, which has been recently incorporated in India, with an experienced and influential directorate is indeed, a very commendable national enterprise. It is a cent per cent Swadeshi concern in that it combines indigenous skill with indigenous capital. The manufacture of gramophone records will be the principal activity of this concern.

There are at present number of capitalists foreign companies which are taking away lakhs of rupees from India by selling their gramophone records in the Indian market. It is the main object of this new Indian concern to stop this drain of Indian money and introduce a new national industry.

Mr. Dulerai Pandya, who had been to Japan to make an elaborate study of this industry and who has recently published several articles on the present political and industrial situation in Japan, is the guiding genius of the new concern. He has had the advantage of securing the co-operation of a businessman-like Mr. Manilal Mohanlal Jhaveri. Mr. Shantilal Mangaldas, Ahmedabad mill-owner, and Mr. Bhulabhai Jesinghbhai, have also joined the concern as directors.

Among the Managing Agents of the new firm, Messrs M. T. Pandya and Co., Mr. M. M. Zaveri and Mr. Trikamlal Mahasukhram who had also been to Japan in connection with this new industry.

The complete production of the records from the first process to the last will be done in India under expert Indian management. Some of the best artists in the land have promised their full co-operation to the new enterprise.

THANA ELECTION SET ASIDE

Two Councillors Unseated For Corruption

THANA, Sept. 4.

Messrs. N. D. Wadhavkar and F. D. Samant, two Councillors of the Thana Municipality, have been unseated by an order of Mr. M. R. Meher, Asst. Judge of Thana today, who, after hearing the petition filed against them, set aside their election on the ground of corrupt practice, alleged to have been committed by them, in employing public conveyances at the time of the last election.

They have been disqualified to stand at the bye-election caused by this order

A KARACHI DENIAL

With regard to reported enquiries by some Portuguese residents of Karachi for service in Italian colonies, the Italian Consulate, Karachi, state that they do not propose to engage either Indians or non-Britishers for service there.

The following are the results of football matches played in the League on Tuesday:—

FIRST DIVISION.
Grimsby 1, Arsenal 0.
THIRD DIVISION. NORTHERN SECTION.
Southport 2, Rotherham 1.

AROUND THE COURTS

MISAPPROPRIATION CHARGE PROVED

Solicitor's Clerk Fined Heavily

BOMBAY: Wednesday.

Mr. D.N.D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, sentenced to-day Shridhar Shivram Gosave, an ex-managing clerk of a well-known firm of Solicitors, Messrs. Crawford Bailey and Co., to undergo one day's simple imprisonment and an aggregate fine of Rs. 2,500, in default four months' further imprisonment on three different charges of criminal misappropriation totalling Rs. 2,500.

The learned magistrate, in the course of his judgment said that there was abundant evidence to prove the accused guilty and praised the skill and ability with which Inspector Achrekar conducted the investigations.

The fine if recovered, was ordered to be sent to Messrs Crawford, Bailey and Co., to be sent to the Court Receiver.

Mr. D'Cunha, public prosecutor, conducted the prosecution and Mr. Gadkari defended the accused.

Old Lag Gets Two Months' R. I.

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

On a charge of stealing an umbrella from a shop at Charni Road on August 4, Hafiz Ali Abdullabhai, stated to be an old offender was sentenced to 6 months' R. I. at the Girgaum Court to-day.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

Youth Admits Crime And Is Arrested

BOMBAY, Wednesday

"I committed theft of Rs. 5 at my native place at Ichalkaranji in Kolhapur State."

This simple answer was stated to have been given by a Maratha youth when the Railway police accosted him at the Victoria Terminus at 0-15 a.m. to-day and asked him how he came in possession of Rs. 20 in cash, a wrist watch and some other articles which he had with him.

That answer cost the Maratha youth his freedom. He was immediately put under arrest by the police.

Jalwant Narayan Pawar, the suspect, was produced before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala at the Esplanade Police Court to-day and remanded to police custody till September 11.

Alleged Store-House Of Stolen Property

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Algoo Karia and seven others arrested yesterday, as a sequel to a raid carried out by the Agripada Police in a shop suspected to be a store-house of stolen property, were put up before Mr. I. S. Hajl, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, to-day.

The Police Officer, in applying for remand into custody of the accused stated that when they raided the shop, they detected three boxes and six bundles containing new clothpieces, valued at Rs. 300. All the suspects were reported to be working in a mill.

The accused were ordered to be remanded for a period of 14 days, pending further police inquiries.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday, the 4th September 1935, tenders to the amount of £2,120,000 at 1s. 6 1/8d. were received and allotted approximately 47 per cent.

£1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 11th September 1935. Successful tenderers will have to take delivery of their allotments on Friday, the 13th September 1935.

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India during the week ended the 30th August 1935 was £1,000,000.

STRIKE IN BOMBAY MILL

Weaving Dept. Workers Resent Introduction Of Four-loom System

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Four-hundred workers of the Weaving Department of the Moon Mills at Sewri, Bombay, have struck work since yesterday noon on account of the introduction by the management the four-loom system.

It is alleged by the workers that this four loom-system will lead to the discharge of a number of workers, leading to unemployment and at the same time increase the pressure of work on the remaining workers.

The strike continued this morning and spinners also are likely to join it.

SIR JOHN ABERCROMBIE ELECTED TO BOMBAY COUNCIL.

Sir John Abercrombie, who was the only candidate nominated for the by-election to the Bombay Legislative Council from the Chamber of Commerce constituency, was declared elected yesterday afternoon. The by-election was caused by the resignation of Mr. J. D. Boyle, who represented the Chamber in the Council.

The following is the result of a match played under Rugby Northern Union rules on Tuesday:—

Batley 10, Castleford 2.

ENTICED AWAY MASTER'S WIFE

Thana Tailor Sentenced To Two Months' Hard Labour

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Sept. 2.

Narayan Ramchandra Khamberkar, (25) a "tailor" of Thana, was convicted on Saturday last by Mr. R. K. Chiplunkar, the City Magistrate of Thana, on charges of enticing away Venubai, (22), the legally married wife of Shrimant Ramdas Dharamdas Bairagi, of Maruti temple, Pickett Road, Bombay, on April 20 last and adultery at Thana, and was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

The prosecution case was that Venubai was the legally married wife of the complainant Ramdas. The accused Khamberkar was the complainant's servant, whose duty was to collect rents of the properties at Thana. He was alleged to have enticed away Venubai on April 20 last from Bombay to Thana, and had detained her at Utansar for one night and subsequently at Kolliwada (Thana town).

The accused denied the charges brought against them, and added that Venubai had come with her own free will, and that she was not the "legally" married wife of the complainant.

Mr. W. A. Rege appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Karmarkar for the defence.

It is understood that the accused is going to appeal to the Sessions Judge against the order of the city Magistrate.

CAMPBELL BREAKS LAND SPEED RECORD

301.337 Miles Per Hour Is Official Timing

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 3.

"A tough break!" murmured Sir Malcolm Campbell after he was informed that he had just missed 300 miles an hour, when he broke the world's speed record for the measured mile in the "Blue Bird."

He covered the distance in the north-easterly direction in 11.83 seconds (averaging 304.31 miles an hour) after he burst a tyre while travelling at 280 miles an hour. He covered the distance in the south-westerly direction in 12.005 seconds.

Sir Malcolm's first run came within a fraction of beating the United States aeroplane record of 304.98 miles an hour.

The mean average speed was 299.87 miles an hour, against the previous record of 276.816 miles.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION OF TIME

WENDOVER (Utah), Sept. 4.

The official contest board of the American Automobile Association has corrected Campbell's average speed to 301.337 miles an hour, the original figure being due to a miscalculation of the time. Campbell announced that he is leaving immediately for New York to sail home on September 9.—Reuter.

GALA OPENING
from TO-MORROW!
FRIDAY

EASTERN ARTS
PRODUCTIONS LTD.'S
Mighty Talkie

STORY of INDIAN AMAZON
who Fought for her Country and Honour

Starring:—
Idol of Millions
Master
PHIROZE DASTUR
whose marvellous song hits are charming with
Shantakumari,
Chandkumari,
Dadiba Sarkari
D. Manek,
Gope.

Bal-Hatya OR **KHOON -E- NAHAK**

Don't fail to visit
TO-MORROW
SUPER TALKIES
Charni Rd. Tram Junction.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva Shud 7, 1991.
Muslim+Jamadul-Akkar 6, 1354.
Parsi: Gatha 4, 1304.
High Tide: 3-52; 15-08.
Low Tide: 9-02, 21-48.
Sunrise: 6-24.
Sunset: 6-51.
Improvements Committee 3-10 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Harwood Football League, B. B. and C. I. Railway vs. Barras, Naigaum, 5-40 p.m.; Durhams 'B' vs. Customs, I. F. L. ground, Parel, 5-40 p.m.
S.S. 'Chitral' with mails from London of August 22, due at 7 p.m.

FRIDAY, September 6.

Parsi New Year's Eve.
Public Holiday.
Banks closed.
Harwood Football League, "The Times of India" vs. Staff and Departmental, Naigaum, 5-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, September 7.

S S Ranchi with English mails sails at 1 p.m.
Parsi New Year's Day.
Public Holiday.
Banks closed.
Rovers Cup Semi-final: Cooperage, 5-40 p.m. Durhams vs. Winners, Wednesday's replay.
Harwood Football League: City Police vs. Telephone Company, Naigaum, 5-40 p.m.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We have received a Wall Calendar from R. S. Pathy and Co., 215, West Masi Street, Madura.

MAYOR'S 'QUAKE FUND

The Mayor's Quetta 'Quake Relief Fund stood on August 31 at Rs. 161,773-12-3.

ARYA SAMAJ LECTURE

Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma will deliver a public lecture on "The Importance of the Kathopanishad" at the Arya Samaj Mandir, Kalbadevi Road, (Cow Lane Opposite Hanumangali) today (Thursday) at 7 a.m.

DISCUSSION ON SHOP ASSISTANTS' BILL

Under the auspices of the Liberal Study Circle, Mr. P. S. Bakhale will initiate a discussion on the Bombay Shop Assistants' Bill in the hall of the Liberal Association, (107, Esplanade Road, Fort) to-day (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Steamers Clan "Murray" arrived at Suez on September 2.

Steamer Clan "Macfarlane" left Suez on September 3.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Anyo Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 3rd September and is expected to arrive here on or about the 30th September.

Dollar Steamship Lines S. S. President "Harrison V.-37" will arrive here on the 5th instant at 4 p.m. and will land passengers at No. 3 Alexandra Dock. She will again sail on Friday the 6th instant at 5 p.m. with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa Marseilles, New York and Boston.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR+"Samples" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Clive of India". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Casino De Paris". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Public Hero No. 1". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dhuwan-Dhar". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Fashionable India". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Gunasundari" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
GLOBE—"Bahar-e-Sulemani". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Desh-Dasi". Time as usual.
WELLINGTON—"Roberta". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Sati Toral." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Silver King". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER TALKIES—"Misarka-Sitara". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Pavitra Lilavati". Time as usual.
EMPIRE—"Little Colonel," time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

1 p.m. Bombay market rates. European lunch hour selections. 2 p.m. Indian music—a variety programme. 3-30 p.m. School broadcasting for students. Subject—Science "Human Physiology—Digestive System" (English). Lecturer:—Prof. V. S. Toro.

4 p.m. Interval. 5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Chamber music. Beethoven programme (records). The Budapest String Quartet. 7-40 p.m. "Music Hall"—with Norman Long. "A song. A Joke and a Piano"—Helen Raymond, Blues Singer. —John Tilley, The "Mutterer",—Layton and Johnstone, Duettists—the B. B. C. Dance Orchestra. 8-15 p.m. Weather and other news. 8-25 p.m. Recitations from Holy Koran. 8-35 p.m. Light music by Bapurao Mane. 10-30 p. m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. Evensong, relayed from Westminster Abbey, London. 8-20 p.m. The Harrogate Municipal Orchestra; leader, H. S. Cropper; directed by Louis Cohen, relayed from the Valley Gardens, Harrogate. 9 p.m. Light music. 9-45 p.m. Dance music. 10 p.m News. 10-15 p.m. Dance music. 10-30 p. m. Close down.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and Japan per S.S. "Mayebashi Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 5th instant.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for United States of America per S. S. "President Harrison" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2-30 p.m. on Friday the 6th instant.

THE REGAL

DAILY 3 SHOWS AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

THRILLS—SPECTACLE ROMANCE!

CLIVE of INDIA

Starring RONALD COLMAN LORETTA YOUNG

Also the prize-winning ALL-TECHNICOLOUR SILLY SYMPHONY TORTOISE & THE HARE

Free List Entirely Suspended.

THE

Travancore National Bank,

LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Travancore 1912.)

Since its establishment in Travancore over 22 years ago, the TRAVANCORE NATIONAL BANK LTD., has always aimed at the Constant development of its services in order to render the greatest possible assistance to merchants and firms trading in South India.

That is exactly what the BOMBAY BRANCH too is striving to do.

The quality of the bank's service springs from a sympathetic understanding of the needs of its clientele.

HEAD OFFICE:— Alleppey, Travancore.

LOCAL OFFICE:— Rustom Building, 25 & 27, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

CITY FATHERS PLEAD FOR FAIR DEAL TO BOMBAY CITY

Representation To Govt Against Injustice Of Delimitation Proposals

How much of Indian goods does the Bombay Municipality purchase in preference to fore gn goods? This question was raised by Mrs. Lilavati Munshi at the Municipal Corporation on Wednesday, and the Corporation agreed to ask for a report from the Municipal Commissioner. The Corporation also resolved to send a representation to the Government of Bombay on the question of securing adequate representation for Bombay City in the Reformed Legislatures.

Mrs. Lilavati K. Munshi moved. That the Commissioner be requested to furnish at an early date the following information regarding the articles of stores, etc., purchased by the Bombay Municipality during the year 1934-35:—(1) Cost of Indian articles purchased. (2) cost of non-Indian articles purchased. (3) Total amount (4) Cost of Indian articles purchased through Indian firms. (5) Cost of Indian articles purchased through non-Indian firms. (6) Cost of non-Indian articles purchased through Indian firms, and (7) Cost of non-Indian articles purchased through non-Indian firms.

SWADESHI ON DECLINE.

Mrs. Munshi said her proposition was meant for the encouragement of the purchase of Indian goods more, than done hitherto. She wanted to know how many tenders were called for Indian articles and how many were rejected. There was also the practice to call for Indian made goods only, but that practice too had been discontinued lately. A similar question was asked in 1933 in the Municipal Corporation, and the then Municipal Commissioner submitted a statement which showed that between 1928 and 1930, the purchase of Indian made articles was fair; but since 1931, the pendulum began to swing the other way, and the purchase of non-Indian articles showed increase. Recently, an order was sent for boots to England, while this country could provide this article at less cost.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master seconded the proposition. Mr. M. A. Karanjawalla opposed the proposition and said no useful purpose would be served by asking for the report. The Commissioner and the Standing Committee always tried to buy Indian made goods, and there was a question put even to the Secretary of State for India on the attitude of the Municipal Corporation in not buying British made goods. Only in case of their not getting Indian made goods, they went in for the foreign articles.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta supported the proposition and said Mrs. Munshi's proposition wanted only certain information which the Commissioner should submit for the enlightenment of the House.

PROPOSITION CARRIED.

The Municipal Commissioner said the information asked for was always supplied in the annual administrative reports. In the current official year, Indian goods were bought to the extent of Rs. 4,92,000 and non-Indian goods to the extent of Rs. 1,62,000.

Sir J. B. Boman-Behram also opposed the proposition stating that the majority of the members of the Standing Committee were Indians, and they always tried to look the Indian interests.

The proposition was put to vote and carried.

BOMBAY CITY AND LEGISLATURES.

The Corporation then considered the draft representation proposed to be sent to the Government of Bombay regarding the question of securing adequate representation to Bombay City in the Reformed Legislatures. Inter alia it stated:

The injustice done to Bombay City general population is patent even on a consideration of bare numbers. It is interesting to note that whereas in the general territorial electorates, representation is conceded by the Provincial Delimitation Committee at the rate of 1 seat for every 1,35,913 persons, in the Muhammadan constituencies it is recommended at the rate of 1 seat for every 53,413; in the Indian Christian constituencies, 1 seat for every 89,000 population; in the European constituencies, 1 seat or every 6,000 population; and Anglo-Indians, 1 seat for every 7,200 population.

NOT A FAIR DEAL.

It is not for the Corporation to emphasise too much these obvious inequalities in representation. The Corporation realise that there are perhaps considerations of higher policy, which render some of these inequalities inevitable. Even so, the Corporation cannot but point out that these inequalities weigh too heavily 'against' the claims of the general population of this City. For, though nominally the Committee allot one seat more to Bombay than would strictly be its due on a numerical basis, the fact that his additional seat is reserved for women—who are given special representation under the new Constitution—robs their recommendation of any pretence to liberality. Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola has rightly pointed out in his Minute of Dissent on the Provincial Committee's Report that the Committee are not even consistent with their own reasoning. For, whereas, to Ahmedabad with a general population of 2,34,054 they allot 3 seats to Bombay and suburbs with a corresponding population of 9,84,921 or more than 4 times as much, they allot only 9 seats, including special reservations. The Corporation are aware that the figure given for the population of Ahmedabad in Mr. Rahimtoola's Minute (Vide Census of 1931) is below that according to a later census taken for that City, which is 3,06,672 (Vide page 27 of the Report). On that basis, 9 seats for Bombay with a general population of 9,84,921 would not be so disproportionately small as represented above. Nevertheless, the Corporation would point out that, just as the 1931 Census figures for Ahmedabad cannot be taken as accurate owing to the fact that many people at that time refused to supply the requisite information the Census figures of Bombay City cannot be taken to be accurate for the same reason. The Corporation think that, if a census of the City and the Suburban District were taken at this moment, the general population would be nearer 12 lakhs than 9.85 lakhs as mentioned in the Delimitation Committee's Report. The same disproportion would therefore remain in the allocation of seats as regards these two cities.

On the proposition of Sir J. B. Boman-Behram seconded by Mr. Mohanlal Desai the Corporation approved of the draft representation which would be forwarded to the Government by the Mayor.

The Corporation then adjourned till to-day (Thursday) at 3 p.m.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

Starving Education

The Government of Bombay have already notified all the local authorities that their grants will be subjected to 14 per cent cut during the official year 1935|36. The Bombay Municipal Corporation has also accordingly been informed that the amount of the cut will, as in previous years, be deducted from the portion of the grant payable to the Corporation in respect of primary education on a voluntary basis. The Schools Committee will, in view of the cuts made by the Government in their contribution as well as by the Corporation, have to cut down its expenditure a great deal. This hardly augurs well for the prospect of reducing illiteracy of the majority of the City's population.

A Welcome Step

One out of the many simple devices adopted by the Public Health Department of the Bombay Municipality to improve the sanitary condition of the city is the introduction of the tin-can in the city. Persons, walking along the public thoroughfares, might have noticed small tin-cans suspended by the side of the ubiquitous lamp-posts bearing in bold characters the words "Waste Papers Please." The scheme is no doubt a good one, and the public would do a good service to themselves if they throw waste papers into that can. Otherwise, as one could see along the Churchgate Street, for example, the path of the pedestrian littered with papers, mostly cinema notices, strewn promiscuously on the ground.

UPROAR AT SCHOOLS COMMITTEE MEETING

Controversy Over Appointment Of Temporary Superintendent For Urdu Schools

A series of interruptions by various members at the same time culminating in an exchange of hot words marked the proceedings of the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee meeting on, Wednesday evening.

The Committee was considering the appointment of a Superintendent of Urdu schools, as the present holder of office was to proceed on leave for two months.

The name of a Brahmin was recommended by a certain section. Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale then raised the communal bogey. Mr. M. N. Talpade retorted that the Rao Bahadur was seeing things through communal spectacles. This led to an exchange of hot words, and there was an uproar. The Chairman however, interfered, but Rao Bahadur Asavale demanded the withdrawal of the words Mr. M. N. Talpade had uttered.

Soon after this, the Committee considered Mr. R. A. Gole's motion for not filling up vacancies occurring for only a month. The Secretary explained the difficulty in the management, if certain vacancies caused by the absence on leave of responsible men like cashiers were not filled up. A discussion on item led to an uproar, and the Chairman had once again to interfere. Repeated requests to keep silence however seemed to prove futile. Dr. Solanki retorted saying that the requests were nothing new. The Chairman once again appealed to the members and order was restored.

Ajmere Electric Supply Company

An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the Ajmer Electric Supply Company was held at the registered office of the Company on 23rd August, when the resolution for the approval of the shareholders for the transfer of the Managing Agency from their present Agents, the International General Electric Company of New York to the Consolidated Electric Agencies Limited of Bombay was considered. The shareholders approved the transfer unanimously. The new Managing Agents have a strong directorate having wide experience of this business. Sir H. M. Mehta, Kt., Director, Reserve Bank of India, the Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna, Kt., Chairman, Central Bank of India Ltd. are among those who are joining the Board of Directors of the Company. The prospects outlined in the extension scheme of the Company's business by the New Agents are bright and hopeful and the scheme is expected to give a dividend of more than 12 per cent to the shareholders after about a couple of years' further working. The Company's present working is in a position to declare 5 per cent dividend on the present capital, viz., 15 lacs and it is understood the same will be declared very early after the New Agents enter management next month.

SOCIAL VERSUS POLITICAL REFORM

Interesting Debate At St. Xavier's College

Bombay, Wednesday.

The old, old and worn-out theme of "social versus political reform" was discussed this afternoon at a debate held in the St. Xavier's College.

Mr. K. T. Chaudy, Secretary of the National Students' Union, moved that "Social reform must precede political reform." He maintained that if Indians wanted to bring about changes in Society by reformist methods, social reforms should of necessity precede political reforms. Reforms, he said, should not be confused with revolution, for he agreed that if a social revolution was to be brought about, then it was necessary to have a political revolution first.

K. A. Abbas led the opposition. He argued that the sanction and the support of the State was necessary to bring about substantial reforms and, therefore, people must first capture political power.

The opposition received able support from Miss Pradhan who made a spirited attack on the proposition and put forth a vigorous plea for concentrating national energy on the fight for political emancipation which alone would bring in its wake social reform.

About a dozen speakers (including three ladies) took part in the interesting discussion. When put to vote, the proposition was declared lost by a narrow margin.

GAUDIYA MATH MISSIONARY'S RETURN.

Swami B. H. Bon of the Gaudiya Mission, who had been on a preaching tour in Europe, will arrive in Bombay to-day by S.S. "Victoria." Herr Schultz and Baron H. E. Koeth of Germany are also coming with him to devote themselves entirely to the service of the Mission. They will be received at the Mole at 8 a.m. by the members of the Bombay Math and others. In the evening at 6-30 p.m. Swami B. H. Bon and Herr Schultz will deliver lectures in English at the Math premises, Chotani Building, Proctor Rd., on "Spiritualism and Europe" and "Search after Absolute Truth" respectively.

NEW SYNDICATE IN C.P.—A Raipur message says a long-felt want has been removed from the C. P. by opening a new Syndicate named the "C. P. Printing and Publishing Syndicate" for the advancement of Hindi literature as "rastra bhasa", under the management of Mr. K. C. Trivedy.

INJUNCTION AGAINST MAHARAJ

No Consent Order

Messrs. Little and Company, Solicitors, writes:—

We find in your issue of to-day a report of the case Idol and diety of Shri Thakoreji Vs. Goswami Shri Vallabhlalji Maharaj in which we appeared on behalf of the defendant and we have to state that the statement that at the hearing of the motion the parties took a consent order is not correct: the order for an interim injunction was made by the Court after hearing Counsel on both sides. As such an order by consent might be damaging to our client we would request you to publish a correction as early as possible in an equally prominent place.

"CHINA YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY"

Mr. Yusuf Meherally will deliver a lecture on "China Yesterday and To-day", at the People's Jinnah Hall, on Saturday the 7th instant at 6-30 p.m. under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party.

CONVICTION UNDER SARDA ACT QUASHED

Marriage Performed Outside British India

The Appellate Bench of the High Court allowed the revisional application of Narayan Mudlagiri Mahale against the order of the District Magistrate of Kanara convicting him of an offence under section 6 of the Child Marriage Prevention Act.

JUDGMENT

In their judgment, their lordships expressed the opinion that the operation of the Act was limited to British India and only struck at marriages contracted in British India.

Their lordships, therefore, held that the child marriage contracted outside British India in this case was not an offence under this Act. The application was, therefore, allowed and the conviction of the accused was quashed.

Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar appeared for the applicant.

UNIVERSITY SENATE ELECTION

Mr. L. G. Khare Withdraws

Mr. L. G. Khare writes to say that he has withdrawn from the election to seat in the Bombay University Senate.

THREE PAPER FUND

More Contributions

The following contributions to the Three Papers Quetta Relief Fund were received on Wednesday.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Previously Acknowledged	28,655	15	0
In Sacred Memory of Late Sister Sudhavati ...	10	0	0
Dr. C. L. Damania Idar	5	0	0
One Gentleman ...	1	0	0
Dr. G. A. Kambli Mehgaon ...	5	0	0
Staff of K. G. Kermani Contractor ...	101	0	0
Total	28,777	15	0

PATHE 3-30, 6-30, 10 p.m.

IN "CASINO De PARIS" THE GREATEST MUSICAL SHOW EVER PRODUCED

10 STARS • 7 SONGS

A First National Picture

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TO-DAY & TO-MORROW ONLY.

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12 STARS — 200 GIRLS
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At 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

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GOHAR

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"GUNSUNDARI"

"GUNSUNDARI"

with

BILLIMORIA

and an all-star cast

FROM TO-MORROW

"DEVDAS"

New Theatre's Super Jewel

Vigour Restored, Glands Made Young In 24 Hour?

It is no longer necessary to suffer from loss of vigour and manhood, weak memory and body, nervousness, impure blood, sickly skin, depression, and poor sleep, because an American Doctor has discovered a quick, easy way to end these troubles.

This discovery is in pleasant, easy-to-take tablet form, is absolutely harmless, does away with gland operations and is bringing new youth and vigour to thousands. It works directly on the glands and nerves, and puts new, rich blood and energy in your veins. In 24 hours you can see and feel yourself getting younger. Your eyes sparkle, you feel alive and full of youthful vigour and power.

And this amazing, new gland and vigour restorer, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, is guaranteed. It has been proved by thousands in America and is now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of satisfaction or money back. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must make you feel full of vigour and energy and from 10 to 20 years younger, or you merely return the empty package and get your money back. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you. If your chemist is out, write Muller Maclean, Bombay.

(Telephone No. 27000, Post Box No. 232. Telegrams "Chronicle" Registered No. B-1068.)

The Bombay Chronicle

Bad House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1935

SANCTIONS OR SURRENDER?

A cryptic telegram from Geneva says: "League circles are of the opinion that the attitude of the British and the American Governments has virtually ended the talk of concessions (granted to an American Corporation by Abyssinia) although the final decision rests with the Negus. It is felt that no group would wish to proceed with its plans solely on its own responsibility." In normal circumstances this would be welcome news and one would wish the Negus to withdraw a grant which involved interference in, if not virtual control over, half of Abyssinia by America. But there are two statements made in America, the significance of which cannot be missed. According to Mr. Cordell Hull "the granting of the concession caused a great embarrassment, not only to the United States Government but to others who are making strenuous and sincere efforts for the preservation of peace." Secondly, when President Roosevelt was informed of the American Company having withdrawn from the concession, "he expressed himself most gratified at the decision because the grant was so upsetting to the peace negotiations." The obvious conclusions are that no one Power is to enjoy any such concession and that the economic resources of Abyssinia are to constitute the price of "peace" among the great Powers. Abyssinia has no rights; she does not come under calculations except as something to be used for preserving "peace" among "civilised" nations of the world. This is one aspect of the background for the meeting of the League Council.

Partitioning Abyssinia?

The other aspect is supplied by the details of the offer made by Britain and France and summarily rejected by Signor Mussolini. They will bear reproduction here:

It was proposed that the Abyssinian Government should appeal to the League to assist her to put her house in order with the help of experts of all classes and that the four Powers chiefly concerned namely, Italy, France, Britain and Abyssinia should negotiate a new Treaty for replacing the 1906 Convention.

Further the economic resources of the country, including mineral and other natural resources, should be developed and the Administration modernised by advisers in connection with communications, post office, education, justice and finance. Special measures should be adopted for the protection of Italian interests and inhabitants and the settlement of foreigners in suitable zones should be facilitated.

Will They Kill The League?

With France almost openly on the side of Italy to the cynical disregard of all moral and international obligations and with Britain desperately anxious to evade them without prejudice to her own interests the League Council will probably go further than the Paris Conference in betraying Abyssinia. It rests with Signor Mussolini to accept the revised "offer." If he does accept Europe will applaud the Geneva settlement with shameless enthusiasm as a grand victory for the—International system! But if Signor Mussolini does not, as is quite likely, what will the Council do? Public opinion in Britain—and even in France—is not opposed to the enforcement of sanctions. Will the Powers that constitute the Council have the courage to "pay Italy in kind" or will they quietly kill the League as they are prepared to dismember Abyssinia?

"Current Science"

Whatever justification there might have been at one time for the complaint that even among the educated in this country the strictly scientific and rational attitude towards the problems of man and nature was taken by but a few and that the labourers in the fields of scientific research and invention could be counted on one's fingers, the same cannot be said of the present generation. More and more Indians, especially of the younger generation, are turning to these fields with a zeal and a zest which even a quarter of a century ago were unknown to the intellectual classes. A glance through the pages of journals of the type of "Current Science" and "Science and Culture"—the one published at Bangalore and the other at Calcutta—would convince even a foreign observer of Indian activities that Indian workers in the various fields of science have now something solid and of lasting benefit to contribute to the growing fund of scientific knowledge, in common with other workers in the same fields all the civilised world over. India may well be proud of these two leading scientific journals, which chronicle the latest achievements of their countrymen in the various spheres of scientific research.

In the latest (August) issue of "Current Science," Mr. W. R. Ackroyd draws pointed attention to the problem of malnutrition in this country and makes some valuable suggestions, such as careful dietetic surveys all over the country, the attachment of nutrition specialists to public health departments, elementary instruction about diet and food values in schools, demonstrations in select rural areas, and establishment of adequately equipped nutritional institutions in various nutritional research institutions in various parts of the country. The Baluchistan earthquake of last May is dealt with from the geologist's point of view by Mr. W. D. West, of the Geological Survey of India, while Mr. A. M. Heron of the same department deals with "The Pro-Vindhyan Geology of Rajputana." The subject of woodpreservation in India is dealt with in an interesting manner by Mr. S. Kamesan, M.I.E., of the Forest Research Institute, Derha Dun.

The "Research Notes," summing up the results of investigations of scientific workers in various fields both in and outside India, letters from correspondents and reports of activities of scientists and academies all over India, make very interesting and helpful reading for all students of science. It is a matter of satisfaction that the annual subscription of this scientific journal, so brimful of interesting and valuable reading matter, should have been fixed at Rs. 6 only, placing it within the reach of even poor students. The journal is published at the Institute of Science, Hebbal, P. O. Bangalore.

Kavitha Harijans' Plight

The village of Kavitha in the Ahmedabad district continues to be notoriously in the news yet. Inspite of the public protests everywhere, and the efforts of workers to bring the caste Hindus to reason, there is no improvement whatever in the situation. Indeed, the unanimous condemnation seems only to have hardened the caste-Hindus in their inhuman attitude towards the Harijans. They insist on the exclusion of Harijan children from the school inspite of the advice of the President of the District local Board, and their social boycott of the Harijan community is all the more intensified. According to the latest report, the Harijans seem to be thinking of evacuating the village altogether as the only way out of the present predicament. We would like to know what the Government are doing to ensure the peaceful existence of Harijans in their own homes. We were told recently that certain senior officers of the district visited the village, but beyond doing the negative duty of 'impressing upon the caste Hindus the need to refrain from committing any breach of the peace,' they seem to have done precious little. The Government cannot afford to take merely a neutral attitude over what amounts to a systematic hounding of Harijans out of their homes. It is their bounden duty to stand by the Harijans and see that they get justice.

BRITAIN'S OPPORTUNITY

Will She Avert War?

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

From London, from Paris, and from New York, within the last week or so Africans have addressed the world on behalf of Abyssinia. This week Manchester will be one of their platforms. On Thursday next (August 29, 1935) a mass meeting is to be held in the Milton Hall and will be addressed by speakers from Trinidad, the Gold Coast, and East Africa. Dr. P. McD. Milliard, the Manchester physician, will preside.

The statue which, chin in hand, stared gravely at the negro orators in Trafalgar Square on Sunday, was appropriately that of Gordon of Khartum. It was the first open-air meeting organised by the International African Friends of Abyssinia, and a crowd of about two hundred at the opening grew after an hour to nearly five hundred. Though there are supposed to be two or three thousand negroes in London, there were few to support the first mass demonstration of their race ever held in Trafalgar Square. The speakers and their friends standing on the plinth of Nelson's monument—there were about seventy—seemed to outnumber the coloured people in the audience.

Police regulations do not allow the use of amplifiers, so that the audience of a speaker in the Square, however large is actually limited by the range of his voice. It is a powerful voice that reaches far amid the noise of traffic, the buzz of talk, the cries of sellers of ice-cream and of a score of different Socialist, Communist, and Fascist magazines.

Lansbury On Evils Of War

Mr. Lansbury speaking on Sunday evening at the City Temple, renewed his appeal to the Church of England, Roman Catholics, Non-Conformists, Jews, Muslims, and Buddhists, to "call a truce of God and bid the war spirit rest." He said that there was no halfway house on the question of peace and war. Hatred and vengeance meant death. He could recall dozens of wars, but he knew of none which had lifted Great Britain up either spiritually or morally. The world was where it was to-day because the Christians, Jews, Muslims, Hindus, and the great religious bodies of the world stood by and cheered the victory and the peace secured by force, and now we saw, the whole world, a few years after the Great War, preparing for another great slaughter. He proceeded: "How many more millions of people are to be slain or battered and maimed before the appropriate moment, as economists and politicians call it, arrives to discuss and harmonize the economic difficulties between nation and nation? Surely now is the time to say that in the name of God we shall have no more fighting. God or Nature has provided an abundance, and it only needs common-sense sharing. I want the Churches to say that war is a blasphemy against God and Christ's teaching."

Britain's Opportunity

Canon F. R. Varry, preaching on Sunday morning at Westminster Abbey, spoke of the far-reaching decisions which the British Government would have to take in the next few weeks. He said that Britain was bound, whatever the consequences, to remain loyal to her obligation to international faith and the collective system. To stand by the League was her obvious interest and the Government's declared policy. Still more was it a moral obligation. To take that stand might have grave consequences. But no consequences could be so evil as those which must follow if Britain broke her word and treated her bond as a scrap of paper. She could never look the world in the face again. An opportunity was now offered to her for a signal and decisive vindication of that collective responsibility which alone stood between the world and ruin. Other nations might or might not go with her; she might have to start all over again; but the braver the lead given by Great Britain the harder for others to refuse to follow it. The one way out of international anarchy was a new understanding of the will of God and a new discovery of the Spirit of Christ. Again and again in the conflict of Europe, the Christian Church had betrayed its opportunity. It had it now; perhaps for the last time. Across the confused voices of the world let them proclaim once more the truth of Christ that all men and women were made for God and co-operation with one another. In this alone could they find salvation. But let them understand what was involved.

The Dean of Chichester, preaching in Chichester Cathedral on Sunday night, said it was the

(Continued on page 10—Col. 6)

THE NEW CONSTITUTION

Mr. Jayakar's Delusion

By S. D. DEO.

It is really a tragedy that when men like Sir Pherozе Sethna of the Liberal camp are openly confessing that they now realize that they were used by Britain as mere tools to play its own political game against the Indian nation, Mr. Jaykar should blame the Congress for not playing the fool's part in the drama arranged in England for the benefit of the world. In his speech before the students at Satara Mr. Jaykar claimed that if the Congress had not committed the blunder of not supporting the patriotic attempts of those noble patriots who in defiance of the nation's will and voice went to England to co-operate with Government, they would have achieved better results. So, in Mr. Jaykar's opinion, all those Round Table Knights who went to the R.T.C. while thousands of their fellow-countrymen were behind the prison bars, are quite innocent and if any body deserves to be condemned for bringing the present calamity in the shape of the New Constitution on the head of the nation, it is the Congress and its supporters.

Political Orphans

Though Mr. Jaykar and a few men of his way of thinking are claiming that the present constitution is definitely an advance, the rest of his country-men including the official Liberals refuse to admit this claim and sincerely feel that they are better under the old Constitution and therefore, if left to themselves they would not like to go under the present one. They think that the change is like that from fire into the frying pan. But messrs. Jaykar and Sapru, supremely confident of their own wisdom and statesmanship, refuse to be bound by any political party in the country and take pride in calling themselves 'political orphans.'

A Question

Mr. Jaykar still believes that Britain is only waiting for our demonstrating our fitness for Swaraj by using what it gives. He thinks that the British Parliament is the final arbiter who has to decide the time and measure of political advance. He thinks that we have only to pass an unanimous resolution and the Britishers will immediately lay down the whiteman's burden. If the Britishers were so responsive to the unity of opinion in the country one would like to ask Mr. Jaykar why the Indian Delegation's Memorandum, which had the unique feature of having the support of every member of that delegation, including the Anglo-Indian members and the one representing European Commerce, met the tragic fate at the hands of the British Cabinet? To say that it failed because it did not receive any support from the Indian Nation—meaning the Congress—is to bank too much on the simplicity of the Indian people and on the good intentions of the British statesmen.

Attitude Of Congress

The Congress believes that no real good to the masses can come out of the new Constitution and if it has to remain faithful to the ideal of serving the masses it must reject and wreck the new Constitution. What should be the manner and method of wrecking this Constitution has not been yet decided. But it thinks itself competent enough to do so when the proper time comes. It is ever willing to accept the co-operation of other political parties in the country in this task, if the co-operation can be had without lowering its flag of Independence. If the other parties, for whatever reason, refuse to give this co-operation and willingly or unwillingly sell the true interest of the masses for a mess of pottage, the Congress must and will through the real service of the masses, evolve that strength in the nation which alone will compel Britain to acknowledge its right to self-determination, that is, the right to frame its Constitution through its own representatives elected by universal suffrage or a near approach to it.

Frankly Speaking

A SUICIDAL CAMPAIGN

Nazi Germany's insane drive against Jews and Catholics is going on merrily, in spite of the desperate attempts of Dr. Schacht to restrain it. Dr. Schacht who is a shrewd financier knows the economic consequences to Germany of such madness. But Germany, at the moment is possessed by the fever of Nazi nationalism. In the name of national regeneration of Germany—whose honour the Fuhrer vindicated in the teeth of Allied opposition—she is susceptible to any influences, however dangerous. But the fever cannot last long. When it begins to subside, despite efforts to maintain it, Germany will discover the unenviable position to which her present rulers are fast condemning her. They are shocking world opinion and they are provoking feelings of bitterness and revenge among Jews and Catholics who constitute a substantial and influential part of the community in every country of the world. This Nazi drive, therefore, will ultimately result in Germany's complete and effective isolation, political and economic. How the Nazis are capable of ignoring the prospects is impossible to understand on any rational ground.

ABYSSINIA AND ASSEMBLY.

Though the adjournment motion in the Indian Legislative Assembly over the dispatch of Indian troops to Abyssinia could not be pressed to a division, the discussion was extremely valuable from the point of view of showing the unanimity of Indian opinion over the Italy-Abyssinian affair and the despatch of Indian troops outside the country. Though the rules of legislature—rules which are a perpetual reminder of the mock nature of India's "Parliament"— prevented members from saying all they would have liked to say, it was evident from the tenor of the various speeches made that Indians of all shades of opinion feel very keenly over the question. Another good result of the motion was the admission of the Army Secretary that 'Government were under an obligation to consult the legislature whenever it was possible. If any question arose of sending troops from India for purposes other than the defence of India'. Not only that, but the Army Secretary has promised to consider Mr. Navalrai's suggestion to appoint a Standing Committee of the House for consultation whenever the House was not in session. Again the news that the cost of the new detachment will be borne by the British Government must come as a pleasant surprise to everybody. Suspicion over the issue was very natural, considering the adage 'once bitten, twice shy.' It is hoped that the Government of India will convey to the British Government the keen feelings aroused in this country over the whole issue.

THE UALUAL INCIDENT.

Some one whose wish was father to the thought—by the way, there are many such in Geneva—let it out to the world, the other day, that M. Politis, the fifth arbitrator on the Italo-Abyssinian Commission of Inquiry had reported in favour of Italy. It was "understood," said the Geneva message, that the report on the Ualual incident "almost completely vindicates Italy and places responsibility for aggression upon the Abyssinian local commander." But it is a relief to learn that the report, in fact, blames no party and exonerates both. Otherwise it would have produced serious repercussions to the prejudice of an innocent Abyssinia, innocent even apart from the immediate and limited issue, which M. Politis had to decide. For, it will be recalled that, thanks to its amiable spinelessness, the League Council had yielded to Signor Mussolini's demand deliberately made to confine the inquiry to the actual incidents in Ualual. Signor Mussolini had done so because in actual fact Ualual is situated in Abyssinian territory, sixty miles from the Italian frontier. Why Italian troops were found there and what they were doing—it is an act of hostile aggression to enter other people's territory, justifying drastic action—would have been embarrassing questions.

"SUSPENDED" SENTENCE.

While we freely recognise the considerateness animating the belated action of Government in releasing Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, we cannot but note the fact that the Government have merely "suspended" his sentence instead of entirely remitting it. As Pandit Jawaharlal pointed out to our representative, the sentence remains operative and he would have to serve it up to February, 1936, if he returned to India before that time. It may be that the suspension is intended as a tactical move. But even as such, it is bad and futile. For, the Congress may meet in its annual session before, not after, his "release." By the way, we note with satisfaction that Government recognized that it would not do to seek to impose any conditions on Pandit Jawaharlal whether in India or abroad. We congratulate Government.

MUNICIPALIZING TRAMS

If the Calcutta Corporation so decides and the Government of Bengal make the necessary amendments in the Municipal Act, the tramway service of Calcutta will soon be purchased by the Corporation. This would be a sound beginning towards the complete municipalization of city's key services. The citizens have a right to own their own trams. While welcoming the Calcutta move, may we hope that our own city would also wake up to the realization of the need for such municipalisation when the present contract ends? But our city fathers—most of them, anyway—have by now acquired such a reputation for persistent reaction that it is almost an utterly forlorn hope.

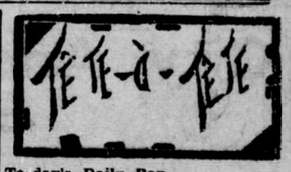
— PRESS VIEWS —

League Or The Duce?

Attacks from the kept press of Italy do not matter. Italian newspapers all say what the Duce bids them, and we know what the Duce thinks of any one who opposes him. The question is whether at Geneva the British Government means to do more than protest. The comments of the other League Powers make it clear that they are all waiting for British leadership and that the surrender to Mussolini was due less to French reluctance than the lack of support for Mr. Eden in the British Cabinet. Mr. MacDonald has long been "anti-League"; Lord Hailsham, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Runciman, and Mr. Thomas are all known to have opposed a resolute policy. Mussolini, well aware that France cannot quarrel with League, all her European allies and Great Britain too, would have proved less intransigent, if he had not also known that Great Britain was half-hearted. If he continues to believe this during the coming negotiations how can they succeed? And if they fail, what further hope is there left for Great Britain and France to hide in when the Council meets in September?—"New Statesman And Nation." (London.)

Tell-Tale Figures

While Sir James Grigg is singing the praises of the Ottawa Pact and admonishing the public for their want of trust in the Government's "Bona fides" trade statistics for July indicate falling exports and rising imports. Our Simla correspondent says that the United Kingdom has not been buying linseed from India. Finance Member may not be burdened with long memories, but the public in India have not yet had time to forget the noise that was made over the temporary spurt in our linseed exports after the Ottawa Pact. The simple fact was that the failure of Argentine supplies of linseed operated to augment Indian exports of Linseed. That was made to look as though it was a direct consequence of the Pact. It was a favourable coincidence, that was all. Trade figures also show dwindling purchases of Indian cotton by Japan as well as Britain. In the face of these stern facts, it will require more than all the assurance Sir James is capable of, to convince India that the Government's actions have always been conceived in the best interests of the country.—"Hindustan Times."



To-day's Daily Ban.

Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant's adjournment motion to censure the Government on their failure to give protection to Glass Industry inspite of the Tariff Board's recommendation has been disallowed.

* * * *

Bori Bundar's great discovery: "M. Litvinov talks of the need for universal disarmament while M. Dimitroff, the new Secretary of the Comintern, talks of a possibility of a world war. The inconsistency is obvious."

It may not be obvious to you, but then you are not blessed with the logic and "vision" of our contemporary.

* * * *

But our contemporary not only "sees." It imagines also. Thus "not every Indian opponent of the (Government of India) Bill will have the courage deliberately to own that the precedent set by Mr. Churchill, in imitation of Lord Salisbury, is a good one."

Let us reassure our contemporary. We hereby deliberately own, on our own behalf as also of "every Indian" that the precedent set by Mr. Churchill is a good one, a very good one—for Great Britain, Anglo-India's "Home."

* * * *

A Simla correspondent of the "Friendly Press" reports that Assembly Members were "considerably interested" in the news of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

The neutral phrase seems to have been carefully chosen in the interests of the "prestige" of officials among the Assembly members.

* * * *

"It was," says the same correspondent, "of course, felt that Government had acted with proper promptitude."

Oh, "of course," of course "of course." What promptitude could possibly be more proper?

* * * *

THE INDIAN STATUS

Speakers in the Assembly were unceremoniously told that "no references should be made affecting foreign relations."

No longer should the Assembly be compared to a school boy's debating society. The school boy's may feel hurt.

* * * *

The "nationalist" party members in the Assembly who have been allotted seats at the end of the Chamber have complained that they are not able to hear what is said on the official as well as the Congress benches.

We don't see if there is much to complain about. There is hardly anything worth listening ever uttered on the official benches and as for the voice of the Congressmen they have never listened to it.

* * * *

It is reported, says a Tokyo message, that the Italian Consul at Shanghai is engaging Chinese coolies and sending them to Italian Somaliland.

Evidently an attempt to ensure at least a Chinaman's chance in the coming Italo-Abyssinian war.

* * * *

From the Assembly Proceedings

Speaking on the Aligarh University Act, Sir Mohamed Yakub said he did not wish to wash dirty linen.

Maulana Shaukat Ali: If it is dirty, let us wash it (cheers).

Sir Muhamed Yakub: Then I will do it (counter cheers).

And true to his words the Moradabad Knight did it. But the linen was found out to be his own.

* * * *

Maulana Shaukat Ali is reported to have waved the Rahimtoola Committee report "violently and dangerously close to the head of the honourable member in front of him."

We hope it wasn't Doctor Ziauddin although having eventually survived the recommendations he has already proved himself immune against any danger in any form, from the Rahimtoola Report.

* * * *

GRASS FACTORIES

—Headline.

It is no invidious reference, however, to our Bombay restaurants.

* * * *

Bright Office Boy: "There's a flapper to see you, sir. If you're busy I'll attend to her."

U. S. Cancels Abyssinian Oil Concession

Roosevelt Gratified At Decision

Thinks Cause Of Upsetting Peace Negotiations Is Removed

WASHINGTON, September 4.

The State Department says the Abyssinian Oil Concession is to be cancelled.

Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, announced that as a result of the discussion he had with officials of the Socony Vacuum Oil Company they declared they had withdrawn from the concession.

President Roosevelt when informed by 'phone said he was most gratified at the decision because the grant was so upsetting to the peace negotiations.—Reuter.

HULL ISSUES FORMAL STATEMENT

A formal statement issued by Mr. Cordell Hull declares Mr. H. Dundas, Vice-President, and Mr. George Walden, Chairman of the Standard Vacuum Oil Company (not "Socony") had called to tell him that their company owned the concession granted to the African Exploration Development Company, which is a subsidiary of the Standard Vacuum Oil Co., and seek the State Department's advice on the situation created by the grant.

Mr. Hull informed them that the granting of the concession caused a great embarrassment, not only to the United States Government, but to others who are making strenuous and sincere efforts for the preservation of peace.

In the circumstances, Government expressed the opinion that it was highly desirable that steps should be taken very soon to terminate the concession. Messrs. Dundas and Walden later informed Mr. Hull that the Company decided to withdraw the concession.

A statement on behalf of the Standard Vacuum Oil Co. declares that Mr. Rickett approached them early in 1935 regarding the possibility of negotiating petroleum exploitation and development with Ethiopia. A company was organised called the African Exploration and Development Company Delaware, and authorised him to negotiate the agreement.

This does not provide for any payment or loan, nor has any been made. The matter was handled as a private transaction with Ethiopia and they did not think of consulting any other Government.—Reuter.

BRITAIN NOT INVOLVED

(Special Cable.)

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 3.

The Abyssinian government is not disposed to change its attitude regarding the concession awards, affirms an official communique. It acted within its full Sovereign rights in granting the concession of an exclusively economic character, designed to assist the development of the country.

As regards the suggestion that the concession is contrary to the 1906 treaty, the communique says that Ethiopia is not a party to it.

The British Government which is a party is not involved directly or indirectly in the concession.

DISQUIETING INCIDENTS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.

On the eve of League's enquiry into Abyssinia disquieting personal incidents are reported from Addis Ababa.

According to the Italian sources an Italian citizen Signor Marcino was attacked in a street and knocked down, and stones were thrown at another Italian's house.

The Italian Minister told the Abyssinian Government that he is not responsible if Italians, henceforth take legitimate means of defence.

French circles report that Count De Roqueville, the French Manager of the East African Company was arrested at Jijiga on charges of espionage. The French Consul at Diredawa has gone to Jijiga to investigate.

All Italian women and children have left Abyssinia, and the exodus of men to Djibouti continues.

GREEK REBEL'S FORTUNES CONFISCATED

But Amnesty May Return Their Money Back

ATHENS, Sept. 4.

Large fortunes possessed by those implicated in the March revolt confiscated in accordance with the sentences passed in the recent courts martial include £20,000 belonging to Signor Venizelos and his wife, and £14,000 belonging to Sig. Kyriakos.

Well-informed circles are of opinion that the confiscations are of a temporary nature and the money will be returned under general amnesty. Steps have already been taken to relieve some poorer people whose money has been seized.—Reuter's Special.

BOYCOTT OF ITALIAN GOODS URGED

(Special Cable.)

BERLIN, Sept. 3.

The Islamic Association of Berlin has cabled to the Islamic Congress at Jerusalem calling for a boycott of Italian goods. It has also sent a telegram of goodwill wishing peace to the Emperor of Ethiopia.

ITALY WILL DECIDE ON IMMEDIATE OFFENSIVE

GENEVA, Sept.

It is strongly rumoured that the Italian Government will hold a Council of Ministers on September 14 at which an immediate offensive in the direction of Adowa will be decided upon; but the hope is still entertained in League circles that the League Council Meeting will influence Signor Mussolini in avoiding war.—Reuter.

KARACHI MERCHANTS STOCK GRAINS

War Fever Sends Up Market Prices

KARACHI, Sept. 3.

In view of the fact that war between Italy and Abyssinia seems imminent, the merchants of Karachi have started stocking grains and seeds as a result of which their price has soared up.

Similarly news received from the Punjab indicate that the grain merchants are accumulating grains for time of emergency.—United Press.

CAMPBELL'S OFFICIAL FIGURES

Pressmen's Hasty Calculations Corrected

(Special Cable.)

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 4.

Sir Malcolm Campbell's final official figures in the north-easterly run were 11.83 seconds 304.311 miles per hour and in the south-westerly direction 12.08 seconds and 298.013 miles per hour. The mean average was 11.955 seconds and 301.1292 miles per hour. The figures 301.337 is due to the incorrect arithmetic of the American pressmen who jumped up the world record before the official announcement.

SIR M. CAMPBELL'S AMBITION

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 4.

"I have not set up a record which cannot be beaten. I can build a car which will go much faster and shall probably do so," said Sir Malcolm Campbell in an interview to Reuter. He is still dissatisfied despite achieving his ambition of 300 miles an hour—Reuter's Special.

VITAL TEST FOR LEAGUE

(Continued from page 1).

be respected—hitherto Britain was only concerned as a member of the League and as signatory to the Kellogg Pact.

It was their duty to use the League machinery. If they obtained the loyal co-operation of the two parties in the dispute, they would not fail to achieve a peaceful settlement.

FRENCH SUPPORT.

M. Laval welcomed the work of conciliation by the League. He was convinced that its aim might still be assured within the scope of the Covenant. That was the task of the Council who is assured of the full co-operation of France.

ITALIAN CASE.

Baron Aloisi submitted a long document wherein he gave a detailed history of the Italo-Ethiopian relations in the past half a century. He declared that Italy had always shown patience and fairness and Ethiopia was exploiting its membership of the League to evade the Italo-Ethiopian Treaty of 1928.

Baron Aloisi cited numerous examples of "Ethiopian aggression" and declared that Italy no longer felt confidence in the Ethiopian Government nor was she able to accept their declarations.

RIGHT OF ACTION.

Italy would feel profoundly wounded if Ethiopia continued to belong to the League on a footing of equality with Italy. The Italian Government reserved entire liberty of action in order to adopt all necessary measures for the security of its colonies.

After Baron Aloisi's speech the sitting was suspended.

Baron Aloisi, in the course of his speech, declared that the Ethiopian Government had done nothing to deserve for admission to the community of civilised tions. It had not carried out its undertakings under the Covenant. Italy regretted the error in voting for her admission.

MEDITERRANEAN FLEET

British Admiralty's Disclaimer

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The Admiralty has issued a statement denying the rumours that they are reinforcing the Mediterranean Fleet with capital ships. The rumours probably had arisen because 'Barham" one of the Mediterranean Fleet is rejoining after refit and in order to obviate similar rumours the statement says that an aircraft carrier and a few minor units are now 'en route' to the Mediterranean.—Reuter.

VOLUMINOUS DOCUMENT

SPECIAL CABLE).

GENEVA, Sept. 4.

Italy's indictment of Ethiopia is a voluminous document detailing Ethiopia's alleged misdeeds. It concludes: "It is contrary to the principles of right and justice that the League members should be bound to observe the rules of the Covenant in their relations their relations with a member which put itself outside the pact by violating its obligations.

ITALIAN CASE FOR LEAGUE

ROME, Sept. 4.

Abyssinia is indicted on four counts in the Italian case prepared for submission to the League Firstly, Abyssinia refused to delimit her frontier illegally occupied in Italian territory;

Secondly, daily attacks on Italian diplomatic representatives;

Thirdly, continuous attacks on Italian lives and property in Abyssinia; and

Fourthly, similar attacks on Italians in Italian Somaliland.

In support of Italian good intentions, the memorandum says that Italians supplied Abyssinia with 4,000 rifles and a million rounds of ammunition. The first batch was sold for 19,00,000 lire of which the Emperor still owes Italy 8,46,000.—Reuter.

CANCELLATION OF OIL CONCESSION

Abyssinia Dismayed At American Party's Action

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 4

News of cancellation of the oil concession is officially received from America. A member of the Government expressed greatest dismay and stated that he could not understand how a concessionary could cancel a contract in less than a week after it was signed.

It is understood that the contingency of cancellation was not provided for in the contract.—Reuter.

VILLAGERS' VERSION

Witnesses From Benda Tell Court Story Of What Happened

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 4.

Seven witnesses were produced before Mr. Snelson, I.C.S., Additional District Magistrate, in the Benda Village Incident, all of them being inhabitants of Benda village. Their evidence showed there were about 50 to 60 soldiers, all armed with sticks gathered from the jungle about three feet long and one inch thick which they used to beat villagers and cause damage to property. One man Bidatha was killed as a result and about 12 men were injured.

Six women complained of hurts, but the only one with visible wounds was Byaria, Bidatha's daughter, whose head wound was bandaged with a handkerchief by a soldier. An attempt was made to set fire to one hut.

The witnesses stated that as many villagers as could fled and only returned after the arrival of the police.—A.P.

LOHARU LEADERS IN SIMLA

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

Pandit Nekiram Sharma, Mr. Thakurdas Bhargava and others have arrived here to meet the members of the Assembly and apprise them of the situation in the Loharu State.

A public meeting to be addressed by the Assembly members on the situation is being arranged on the 8th September. The suggestion for leading a deputation to the Political Department authorities is under consideration—United Press.

GULF STREAM NEAR NEW ISLAND IN ARCTIC?

Soviet Icebreaker's Search For Warm Water Passage

(Special Cable)

MOSCOW, Sept. 4.

Further studies in the waters surrounding the recently discovered Arctic Island revealed additional microscopic organisms of Atlantic origin lending support to the theory of the probable existence of a branch of the Gulf stream in north-west Spitzbergen according to Soviet icebreaker "Sadkos" now searching for a warm water passage through the Arctic.

The new island is about 15 miles wide and 10 miles long rising 30 metres above the sea level. Only traces of bears and logs drifted from the Yenissey river were found on the island. Arctic experts believe that the hitherto undiscovered archipelago lies between the North Pole and Francis Joseph Land which would provide valuable ports call for the projected great northern sea route between Murmansk and Vladivostok.

INDIAN REGIMENT ENTRAINS FOR ADDIS ABABA

(Special Cable.)

DJIBOUTI, Sept. 4.

The detachment of the 5|14th Punjab Regiment from Poona entrained for Addis Ababa with 60 tons of stores and equipment.

CONCESSION TALK VIRTUALLY ENDED

League Council To Sit First In Private Session

(Special Cable.)

GENEVA, Sept. 4.

Following the meeting between Capt. Eden, M. Laval and Baron Aloisi lasting an hour, it was decided that the public session of the League Council will follow the private session opening at 4 p.m. The report of the abortive tripartite negotiation in Paris will be made by Capt. Eden and endorsed by M. Laval.

League circles are of opinion that the attitude of British, and American Governments has virtually ended the talk of concessions although the final decision rests with the Negus. It is felt that no group would wish to proceed with its plans solely on its own responsibility.

Bhulabhai Attacks Military Warfare In N. W. F.

(Continued from page 1).

was clear and treated the subject of locomotives with ease, born of a proper study. Sir James Grigg was very emphatic about his view of the Government policy of protection to industry and his speech should give people cause for reflection.

Mr. Tottenham on the adjournment motion made a speech which may do honour to a lawyer, but in the only skirmish he had with Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, he lost ground amidst cheers of the House.

Mr. Acheson's maiden performce was impressive. He too had a free flow and a good voice, but when he condemned the charitable Dr. Khan for bad company, he was pounced upon by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, and declared that he did not refer to the Congress but to tribal outlaws. Anyway, the day ended in raising the credit of the Opposition.

PROCEEDING IN DETAIL

After interpellations, the President after hearing Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant and Sir Choudhury Zafrullah Khan ruled that Mr. Pant's adjournment motion to censure the Government for their failure to give protection to glass industry was out of order, on the ground that it referred to a matter which could only be the subject of legislation.

Dr. Khan's adjournment motion raising the question of "bombing innocent women and children in Trans-Frontier village by the R.A.F. which is going on now" was admitted, and the discussion was fixed for 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. Joshi remonstrated that a discussion to-day eat up two hours of a non-official day.

The President: It is a non-official member who has given notice of it. (Official cheers).

Sami Venkatachalam Chetty moved a resolution: "That immediate steps be taken to equip the State railway workshops with the necessary additional plant and machinery to ensure the manufacture of all locomotive requirements within the railway workshops."

Mr. Chetty traced the history of this demand since 1921 and pointed out that every time the Government of India promised to take action in the desired direction, but it was an unbroken record of broken pledges. The demand was not confined to Indian members of the Assembly. Last year, Sir Leslie Hudson and Sir Henry Gidney joined in supporting it, and Sir Joseph Bhore informed the House that the question had been taken up several months previously, and the possibilities were being carefully examined. Again, the question came up at the last Bangalore meeting of the Railway Standing Finance Committee, when again the assurance was repeated. What was the reason for the delay in giving effect to the oft repeated pledges? Was it British interests and the necessity of providing continuous employment to Britishers in their own country? What then happened to Indian industries? Where was the difference, if the Railway Member was an Englishman or an Indian?

Sir A. H. Ghaznavi considered the resolution inopportune, as the railways were already losing revenues.

Mr. Azharali and Mr. V. V. Giri supported the resolution, pointing out that it was high time that Government gave effect to their pledges, and India was ready to meet whatever expenditure would be necessary for it. There could be no more monkeying with this question. (Laughter).

Sardar Sant Singh and Pandit K. K. Malaviya wondered how long India had to depend for her locomotives on foreign countries.

TRAGEDY OF PROTECTION.

Sir James Grigg intervened and enunciated the general principle concerning limits within which Government would be justified in promoting a new industry. If the railways were to foster an uneconomic industry as proposed, either the general tax-payer must subsidise the railways, or the user of the railways had to pay more for the services which the railways provided. There was no escaping from that dilemma. He doubted if the members of the Public Accounts Committee would consider this an opportune time for the railways to embark on an unremunerative expenditure of this kind. It was one of the tragedies of India's protection policy that with the single exception of steel, all other protected industries had not become self-supporting.

Mr. Satyamurti:—What about the textile industry?

Sir James Grigg:—There was a difference of fifty per cent plus the quota against Japan and the duty of twenty per cent against Lancashire, and each time the textile industry asked for protection that protection had to be increased.

Sir James Grigg considered Mr. Giri's views as middle-headed, because unless the industry could produce at competitive prices there was no chance of exporting from India.

GRIGG PROTESTS.

The Finance Member referred to certain "misstatements" of said Mr. Chetty was entirely Swami Venkatachalam Chetty. Hland in 1922 were thinking how best to get orders from India in order to relieve unemployment. If that was so, how was it that recent orders were placed in Germany and not in England? Regarding wagons, 750 were purchased from England and 3,700 were purchased in India. Evidently, Swami Venkatachalam Chetty was not pursuing the truth but stirring up blood. Did the Assembly believe that if the Government of India backed by His Majesty's Government were running India in the interests of the United Kingdom, they would have ruined Lancashire in the interests of establishing the textile industry in India? Or that they would have spent crores and crores and imposed a heavy burden in matter of steel or again in the matter of wagons they would have given preference to India?" (Applause).

SIR ZAFRULLAH'S APOLOGIA.

Chaudhuri Sir Zafrullah welcomed the debate. Tracing the history of the question, he recalled the Tariff Board's remark that on national ground, it was essential to establish the industry. (Opposition applause). Chaudhuri Zafrullah said he joined in the applause, but the Board had also stated that a condition precedent was the existence of a sufficient market for locomotives. That condition was not fulfilled then and was not fulfillable to-day even to a lesser degree.

After dwelling upon experiments and failures in that direction, the Commerce Member confessed that at present it was impossible to make any reasonable estimate of the requirements for the next year in respect of steam, electric, and diesel engines.

Mr. Satyamurti:—Therefore, do nothing?

The Commerce Member:—When Government are able to frame a fairly definite estimate, they would try to arrive at some definite conclusion.

Sardar Sant Singh:—That will never happen with this Government.

Finally Chaudhry Sir Zafrullah stressed that the Railway Department was run on commercial lines and it was necessary to hand over to the coming Federal Railway Authority a railway system unburdened by experiments of the kind suggested by the Opposition. One member had called Government Members dishonest. The speaker would rather be called that than be a party to propitiating the Opposition by ignoring the facts he had narrated (Applause).

Mr. Venkatachalam Chetty's motion was carried.

ADJOURNMENT ON "BOMBING" IN FRONTIER

Sir Shanmukham Chetty, ex-President, was seated in the Viceroy's box when the House took up the discussion of the adjournment motion by Dr. Khan Saheb against "bombing of innocent women and children in a trans-frontier village by the R. A. F."

Dr. Khan Sahib said that the bombing took place on land near his village. He himself saw the R. A. F. planes going. The House would be surprised to learn that the first notice of this bombing operation to the villagers was the bombing itself, and the Peshawar press published a notice only three days after the bombing. The tribesmen never disturbed the British area. Then why invade the tribal area and harass them? This provocation should cease.

Mr. Tottenham, Army Secretary, explained the part played by the Military authorities. The R. A. F. did not bomb innocent women and children. They were at present engaged in bombing the area in which a lashkar of hostile tribesmen was staying. These tribes belonged to the area between the administrative border and the Durand line, which was the frontier of India and not beyond the Frontier. These tribes had been committing wanton acts of offence and bombing was decided on. This operation offset the advantage of inaccessibility which the tribesmen always enjoyed. It also saved time and money and caused a smaller number of casualties both amongst our own troops and amongst the enemy. In the present case, more than the usual 24 hours notice was given to the tribesmen by dropping leaflets so that women and children had amole time to vacate their houses. The idea was to cause discomfort and economic pressure and induce the tribes to surrender without loss of life. Thus this was the most humane form of warfare. The present operation was intended to blockade the area, so that it could be hoped that the tribe would take to peaceful pursuits.

THE TWO CODES.

Mr. Gauba said that the question of notice did not arise. That could not make the improper act of bombing proper. Why did Britishers have one code for themselves and one for others?

MINIATURE WAR ON FRONTIER.

Pandit K. K. Malaviya said he had known since 1933 of Government's plan for a miniature frontier war.

Major Ahmed Nawaz said that Dr. Khan Saheb had not given any figures to show that women and children had been killed. The speaker's personal information was that they were not killed. Government always tried to make peace and failing that they followed the most humane method.

HISTORY OF THE WARFARE.

Mr. Acheson, Foreign Secretary, in a maiden speech gave a history of the Mohmand warfare since 1897 and showed how the Upper Mohmands had broken the agreement of 1933 by their present hostilities and had harboured outlaws who murdered British Indian subjects including cutting the throat of boys, murdering women attacking a Sikh marriage party, and shooting a Sikh in cold blood. He hoped that the House would back the Government in its policy and prevent a recurrence of such aggression (Applause).

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai said that the Foreign Secretary had called them bad company. He hoped this company would nevertheless grow.

Mr. Acheson: "I was not referring to Hon. Members of the Party."

Mr. Desai said the question of principle was involved and he wished to declare whenever Indians would be in power they would not use such an instrument. The question had nothing to do with the present expedition as such or with a notice before bombing.

Mr. Acheson had given them the history of warfare since 1897. The fact of the matter was that the Frontier operations had been maintained with a view to justify the need for such a highly costly army. Therefore some excuse was to be found for their use. Mr. Tottenham had made an adroit speech which proved that Mr. Tottenham should have been a lawyer. But during the last thirty years all the Frontier trouble had been caused by the attempt first to take a little territory then to go out to defend it by taking more territory and then to defend the same. All that was for the purpose of justifying this huge army by magnifying the danger of the Frontier defences. He knew Government might ignore their vote. But he asked them to remember that the Constitution provided for the election of public representatives and their voice should be set aside only in exceptional matters. He hoped the scandalous state of affairs in which the Government had been disregarding the vote of the Assembly would end.

WE STAND FOR CIVILISED METHOD.

Mr. Desai continued: "We stand here to show that we shall always stand for a civilized method of warfare and that even though we are less scientific and less mechanical we at any rate are more civilized." (Applause).

Mr. Tottenham had said that the Assembly had urged the Government to have more aeroplanes. Did it mean that because there were more aeroplanes they should be used for bombing the civil population.

Mr. Tottenham: Bombs were not thrown on the civil population.

Mr. Desai: Then why did you give notice and to whom did you give notice? (Applause)

Mr. Desai did not wish to discuss the question whether one method was more economical than the other and hoped the House would by its vote show that they condemned bombing of civil population and innumerable women and children and men. (Applause).

Syed Murtaza supported the motion.

Dr. Khan Sahib replying said that leaflets thrown from the air giving notice were useless as the people were illiterate.

The House divided and carried Dr. Khan's motion by 67 votes to 44.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

Who Interprets Bible Correctly?

GANDHIJI OR THE POPE?

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Comparisons are odious; but on State occasions, they become necessary, as real eye-openers.

We held the Pope in high esteem as the Spiritual Head of millions of Roman Catholics in the world. But his latest pronouncement on the Italo-Abyssinian tangle, has simply shocked the civilized world. How can a great Teacher, Preacher and Leader of Christianity defend the wanton aggression of Italy against Abyssinia?

To-day, who interprets the Gospel of Christ correctly? The Pope or the Mahatma? The Mahatma stands for Peace and Non-violence, for Love and Tolerance—as the Lord did. If the Pope followed suit, he could save Italy from an irrecoverable catastrophe, and the world at large from further carnage and misery.

Where are our various spiritualists? Can't they communicate with the Holy Spirit of Christ? If Lord Jesus came to Earth to-day, he would turn to Wardha and the Mahatma as his truest disciple to-day.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

"Parsi Girls And The Cinema"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "Jame-Jamshed" has fanned the crude sentiments of the Parsi community to a pitch worthy of a better case. Mrs. Bapsi Sabavalla has struck the right note. It is upto her and those who think with her to get up a women's meeting to protest against the tyranny of male fanaticism and hooliganism. Surely if Parsi men actors can earn their honest living on the screen it is equally open to Parsi women to do so. It is pure selfish domination of ages past that is still smouldering and which has now been fanned into a worthless blaze.—Yours, etc.,

RUSTOM CAMA.

W.I.A.A. And Mr. Nariman

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I be permitted to put in this reply of mine to the President of the W.I.A.A. in reply to his last letter of the 28th August, 1935.

Many thanks for your valued co-operation.—Yours, etc.,

KAIKOBAD, F. NARIMAN.

Gresham Buildings,
Esplanade Road,
Bombay, 4th Sept., 1935.

The President,
Western India Automobile Association,
8, Queens Road, Bombay.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 28th August, in reply to mine of 22nd July last, duly to hand. You took about 35 days to send me your Committee's considered reply. Thanks.

I am quite aware of your Committee's activities to send protests and on certain grave occasions to wait on deputations, as a means to an end. The net result of such efforts is the worsening of our lot. More about it on some other occasion.

Yes, you took a case against the Government (Sykes v. Kelly) in August 1923, while the Government's design to further mulct the motorists was openly disclosed in the then Finance Member's speech before the Legislature, on the 17th February, 1930. They subsequently realised the strength of the opposition in the then Council—thanks to the non-existence of your Association's member in that Council—and dropped the idea of introducing the Bill. The motorists of all over the Presidency were being made to subscribe to the coffers of the general revenue, to the tune of over 10 or 12 lacs every year, when one fine morning, in August 1933, we felt grateful for your dash to the High Court though very much belated and which cost your Association some 900 rupees, besides free services of your Honorary Solicitors. In spite of the adverse result, it had its very good effect, and one can never fail to appreciate your services towards such ends.

But while you were, perhaps, thinking for over three years to take a test case against the Government, Sir Frederick Sykes, the then Governor, to whom we owe all our present plight, stole a further march over you and presented you with an obsolete and out of date 1875 Regulation for levying 'tolls,' and in return for His Excellency's unbending concern for the Bombay Presidency motorists you gave him a grand thanksgiving dinner, at a parting. Of course, you spoke vehemently, as you always do, and next morning, the local leading Anglo-Indian paper would oblige you with a full and growing report, the same paper which would not publish our present correspondence—the other side of the picture.

I had no knowledge of my brother's unofficial interview with the President. I wish, you had enlightened me, as what exactly you mean to convey by word 'unofficial.' It is very good of you to tell me all about it and your kindly bringing the matter before the Committee, etc. But I do not know, why you do not make the least mention, about the very important letter dated the 20th December 1934, and your Secretary's short reply, hardly 5 lines, dated the 18th January 1935, just 28 days after receipt of that urgent message. Instead of quoting at random from one or the other, I feel certain you will have no objection to the whole being published 'verbatim' for the knowledge of your own members. I cannot conceive of any other consideration that was possible for you to have given my brother's suggestions, notwithstanding the fact, that you lay so much stress that he was a non-member and still remains so. Is this the brotherhood of a Masonic Lodge? Did he come to seek your help and protection under your 'legal defence free service' that you should make any mention about his not being a member. I say, that because he was not a member and is still not a member, you should have felt more grateful to him for having come to you to offer his very valuable co-operation to redress the grievances of all the motorists, members or no members. I am really surprised you should have such a narrow vision about membership of such an Association.

I have already admitted the fact that your Association has grown very rapidly and I heartily wish you every success in the matter. But you know more than any one else and I would be pardoned to repeat what you yourself had said in the annual meeting held at the Taj, on 18th July, 1934, to the effect that :We have for many years offered facilities in connection with insurance, but arrangements concluded in the year under review with all the Insurance Companies who belong to the Bombay Accident Insurance Association effect a saving on members' insurance premium of approximately three-quarters of annual subscription charged, and in certain cases, the saving is even equal to the whole of the annual subscription,' and to this, with your permission, I would add, that in some instances, a member is paradoxically benefited where he owns more than one car. So a member hardly pays anything to the Association, for being a member, and you may rightly feel happy over your achievements.

I appreciate your having sent me your considered reply to my letter of the 22nd July last, however late, but you have omitted to satisfy me on the question of the number of our Association's members, Europeans or Indians who supported and voted in favour of the last Bill. What was your own personal contribution and that the members of your Committee, and the members of your Association, who are the sitting members of the Council to further defeat the Government on the floors of the Council Hall, where they were compelled to go to save themselves from a very ugly situation.

Please note that your Association not having taken any part in the Police Court proceedings, where the battle royal for the motorists, members and non-members, all alike was being fought, when about the same time, we cannot forget the fact, you yourself and some of the members were busy at puppet show playing at the Police Court on the question of 'electric horns,' nor your having turned down Mr. Nariman's request for your support and co-operation, including legal and financial, to enable him to fight out the issue in the High Court straight, is not the burden of my grievance.

The burden of my grievance is the Council Hall, where the Bill was resurrected, with the active support to the Government by the members of your own Association. Can you enlighten the motoring public, whether the majority from the European Bloc, who supported the Bill, are the members of your Association and some Indians too? It would be at the same time interesting to know, how many from the valiant minority of nineteen, who opposed the Bill tooth and nail, are non-members. The result might perhaps disclose a paradoxical situation. In the Police Court, it was a non-member who fought the motorists' battle and the same story can be said about the Council Hall, but the worst is that while outside the Council Hall, the Association was at least inactive, inside the Council Hall, it was active with a vengeance to support the Government. Now can you tell me, with such glaring facts whether I was not justified in remarking that 'your Association is a staunch ally of the Government' in its policy towards the freedom of the motorists? And the existence and the strength of the Association is not meant to be used any time, to embarrass the Government, or to defeat it, its ruthless policy towards the freedom of the motorists, etc.

Your Association is like a 'shock-absorber' to the body Government. The individual motorist has lost his own initiative because of your existence. It only fifty individual motorists had taken into their heads to give the Government and its henchmen a taste of their temper, during the debate on the last Motor Bill, far better result would have been achieved.

The motorists were enjoying, at least, a position of vantage, when the Government withdrew the case against Mr. Nariman. That position has now been reversed. The Government is now in a position to dictate its own terms, at the time of the coming debate on the Provincial Tax in the October sessions. It will be take it or leave it.—Yours, etc.,

KAIKOBAD, F. NARIMAN.

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Parsi Women On Screen And Stage

"DANGER TO MORAL OF COMMUNITY"

Angry Speeches Made At Protest Meeting

An over-crowded meeting of the Parsis in Bombay convened by the Parsi Federal Council was held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Wednesday evening to protest against Parsi women or girls being employed for acting on stage or screen.

Resolutions calling upon the Parsi community to agitate against the exhibition of such films, boycott of all cinemas displaying such films and, if necessary, take "constitutional steps to stop such displays," were passed at the meeting.

Sir Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw Adenwala presided.

Sir Shapurji Billimoria, Shcriff of Bombay, and Mr. B. F. Bharucha were, prominent among those present.

AGAINST TRADITION AND CUSTOMS

Mr. Manekji Patel, Vice-President of the Parsi Federal Council in proposing Sir Hormusji to the chair said that the appearance of two Parsi ladies in the film, produced by the Bombay Talkies was against the traditions and time-honoured custom of the community. He referred to the agitation that was carried on 30 years ago when it was known that a Parsi lady would appear on the stage. The agitation was so strong that within a week the Natak Mandali closed down.

He referred to Mrs. Bapsy Sabavaia's statement in the press and said that she was a friend of the community. While giving her statement she thought that all Parsi women were as liberal and broad-minded as herself. It was really a matter for regret that she should have issued a statement like the one she had issued.

Out of the 12 Directors of the Bombay Talkies, four were Parsis and two of them were Trustees of the Parsee Panchayat. It was for the Parsee Panchayat to ask for an explanation from these two Trustees for having allowed two Parsi women to take part in the film produced by the Bombay Talkies. Some of the members of the Federal Council had approached Sir Pheroze Sethna, a Director of the Bombay Talkies, and he had stated that he was opposed to Parsi women being engaged in the Talkies and that he was not aware that they were engaged till very recently. Sir Cowasji Jehangir, another Director, was in Europe, while Mr. Sidhwa was opposed to Parsi women acting on the screen.

It was a matter for regret that another Parsi who supported Mrs. Bapsy Sabavala was Mr. F. E. Dinshaw. But he wanted the meeting to decide that if the portion where the Parsi women appeared in the film was not retaken the Parsi Directors of the Bombay Talkies should resign. If they did not do so then it would be for the Parsi community to decide as to what steps it should take against them.

Ervad Jamaji Billimoria seconded the proposition and Sir Hormusji Dinshaw Adenwala took the chair.

TRADITION AND PRESTIGE.

It might be, Sir Hormusji observed, that the two Parsi girls had found considerable attraction for the screen. They were treating the issue perhaps as trivial. He wished to point out that conditions later on in their career might prove serious. He was afraid that the two girls had not bestowed on the question the attention it deserved.

Uptil now, Sir Hormasji continued the prestige and modesty of of Parsi women had been duly safeguarded. Since the tme, thirteen centuries ago, when the Parsis had left their Motherland of Iran, and had settled in India, many temptations had come by their way. He was glad that the community as a whole had withstood such temptation and preserv its integrity and purity. The tradition and prestige of the past generations had been preserved beyond reproach and the Parsi women deserved to be congratulated for their contributon towards this end.

REAL WEALTH

The speaker characterised the character and virtue of women as the real wealth of the community. It was a matter for satisfaction that these two were maintained and it was the duty of every one to see that this "wealth" did not diminish.

Even in an advanced country like England, according to the speaker, parents did not like their children to appear on the stage or the screen. He called upon every Parsi parent to impress upon their daughters that such a career was not the right or the proper one for them.

"INJURIOUS & DANGEROUS"

Mr. Rustomji Sanjana, the Chief Priest of the Parsis in Bombay, moved the following resolution:—

"This public meeting of the Parsis is of opinion that the appearance by any Parsi woman or girl on the stage for the performance of a drama or on the cinema film, deeply hurts the feelings of the Parsi community and is worthy of contempt, and such a display is very injurious and dangerous to the morality of the females of the community. The Parsi community looks with anger at every man or woman who encourages this work, or directly or indirectly the performance thereof. Such a display is entirely and designedly subversive of communal constitution declared by the Parsi community at the all-Parsi Anjuman meeting of July 1933."

In the course of his speech he said that it was the duty of the Zoroastrians not to tolerate such ignominies of Parsi girls acting on the screen. The community should not care much of the opinion of some big lights in the community, but decide in favour of what was good for the community as a whole.

LOVE-MAKING ON SCREEN

Mr. F. K. Dadachanji seconded the resolution and said that Mr. Irani, the proprietor of a well-known studio in the city, had stated that he would rather burn his studio than allow Parsi girls to act in his films. Excepting for two or three persons, the whole Parsi community was decided on the question of Parsi women acting on either the stage or the screen and they were unanimously against it. Those who went to see cinemas, did not go their either to enjoy the natural scenery or the art, but look at the love-moking on the screen. If the Parsi girl, who had consented to act, was asked to make love on the screen to a Muslim, Hindu or a European she was bound to do it or else she would be sacked. Mr. F. E. Dinshaw like Columbus had discovered that there would be no harm in Parsi girls acting in films.

The resolution was unanimously passed.

Mr. Sorab B. Dadayburjor moved the following resolution:

"The display of the Cinema film in which the Parsi women who have taken part, which has given rise to the present controversy, and all films which may hereafter be screened with Parsi women or girls taking part therein, will keenly wound the feelings of the Parsi community. Therefore, this public meeting humbly requests the owners of cinema studios and the owners of cinema theatres that knowing the feelings of the Parsi community, they will not encourage such a performance, which will cause communal bitterness, either by taking a film with Parsi women or girls, or by displaying such films in their Cinema theatres."

In the course of his speech he said that if two women were allowed to act to-day, to-morrow hundreds would come out and that would be against the traditions of the community. He said that a famous ex-art-critic of the "London Times" had stated that he would not recommend to his friends either the screen or the stage as a career. The Parsi community had always been friendly with the other communities in India and the speaker wanted the other communities to respect the feelings of his community and not give support to such films which injured the feelings of Parsis.

Major Sohrab Bamji seconded the resolution which was passed unanimously.

"PROTECTION" OF COMMUNITY

Khan Saheb M. H. Dadachanji moved the following resolution next:—

"In the opinion of this meeting, it is necessary for the protection of the Parsi community, at all times when films are displayed of the above nature wounding the feelings of the Parsi community, that the communit should boycott the same; and the Parsi community should further boycott all the cinemas, the owners of which display such films: and if it becomes necessary, needful constitutional steps should be taken to stop such displays."

The resolution which was seconded by Mr. Nassurwanji Engineer was passed.

Mr. Jehangir Sorab Chiniwala moved the following resolution:

"This public meeting recommends the Parsi Directors of the Bombay Talkies Ltd., to do all in their power to stop the performance of the "Javani-ki-Hawa" film, if Parsi women are taking a part therein. If they fail to stop the same, it is their duty to resign as the Directors of the Company, and if they do not do so, the Committee mentioned in another resolution should take all the necessary steps to get the films of the Bombay Talkies Ltd. boycotted by the entire Parsi community."

In the course of his speech Mr. Chinivala said that the Parsis in the city had respected the Parsi leaders and had always regarded them as their elders, but when it came to a question of the prestige and honour of the community the speaker was afraid that he had to remind the elders that the community was not degenerated enough to accept their lead.

Mr. Bomanji S. Banaji seconded the resolution which was passed.

The resolution was put to vote and carried.

A resolution stating that the copies of the above resolutions be sent to the Viceroy of India, the Governor of Bombay, the Commissioner of Police, the Film Censor and others was also passed.

By another resolution a Committee of the following persons was appointed to put into effect the above resolutions:—

Messrs. Maneckji Cowasji Patel, Faredun K. Dadachanji, Kaikhosrow J. Dubash, Sohrab Wadia, Sohrab S. Dubash, Ardeshir K. Moonshi, Noshirwanji N. Boyce, Maneck H. Dadachanji, Sohrab R. Bamji, Jehanbux B. Vatcha, Ardeshir B. Homavazir, Kaikhosrow M. Kutar, Sohrab B. Dadyburjor, Jehangir S. Chiniwala, Kaikhosrow A. Fitter, Cowasji D. Mahaluxmiwala, Minoo C. Bilpodiwala, Merwanji F. Surveyor, Phiroze C. Cooper, Noshirwanji N. Engineer, Bahmon S. Banaji.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.

Needless Agitation Over Minor Affair

HONOURABLE CAREER ON SCREEN

Mr. F. E. Dinshaw Considers Controversy Is Unwarranted

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

"Jawani-ki-Hawa", a local talkie in which two Parsi women participate has caused a storm among a section of the community.

We are authorized by Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, one of the Directors of the Bombay Talkies Limited, to state that he finds nothing dishonourable in Parsi ladies taking to the screen in a respectable and responsible concern like the Bombay Talkies, Ltd.

Mr. Dinshaw considers the controversy unwarranted and unfair to the two Parsi ladies who adopted an honourable career and he expresses sympathy for Mr. Himansurai, the well-known Director of the Bombay Talkies.

Mr. Dinshaw further expressed himself in strong terms, against the section of the Parsi community which is carrying on needless agitation over a minor affair.

Mr. Dinshaw who was aware of the employment of the two Parsi ladies and approved the idea, as he found nothing objectionable in Parsi ladies adopting an honourable and independent profession in a respectable firm bidding for international reputation.

There seems to be some mystery about an unpublished statement reported to have emanated from Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, on this issue.

It is reliably understood, that Mr. Dinshaw in his talk with the Hon'ble Sir Pheroze Sethna, made it as clear as possible, that he saw nothing dishonourable in Parsi ladies acting for the films.

In a press statement issued by Sir Pheroze, mention was made that "Mr. Dinshaw informed Sir Pheroze that so far as he was concerned he knew all along that two Parsi ladies had been engaged by the Company and that one of them was to appear on the screen."

That was all. There was no reference whatsoever, to the definite and clear-cut views expressed by Mr. Dinshaw.

Why this relevant and important portion was omitted and for what purpose, it is not known.

TARAPOREVALA'S BOOK NOTES:

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SEX PROBLEM IN INDIA.

By Prof. N. S. Phadke

With a foreword by Margaret Sanger, President, the American Birth Control League. 2nd Ed. Rs. 6.

A scientific exposition of Sex life and some curious marriage customs prevailing in India. The knowledge contained in this book is of priceless value to every married couple and at no time is any other book issued which is so complete with information and advice such as will be of lifelong assistance to those who meet with Sex difficulties. All the contents are so clearly and ably written as to be easily understood and no book goes so thoroughly into matters relating to marriage. The book is sold only to those above eighteen years.

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WADI BUNDER HAMALS FINED

25 Convicted On Charge Of Forming Unlawful Assembly

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Orders were passed to-day by Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, in the case in which 25 Hamals of the Wadi Bunder Goods Station stand charged with forming an unlawful assembly, with intent to use violence and criminal trespass under the Railway Act, on August 9 last.

The Magistrate found guilty all the accused and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 30 each, or, in default one month's R. I. under Sec. 147, I. P. C.

He also sentenced all the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 5, or in default, one week's S. I. under Section 122 of the Railways' Act.

Dr. Ambedkar arguing for the accused, stated that the only construction that could be put on the word "unlawful" could be construed to mean by the Patna High Court and the Calcutta High Court decisions.

Both the decisions say that an unlawful assembly does not mean unlawful even without the permission, if there is some business purpose behind it.

In the present case, he submitted, the accused had gone to receive their pay and, in fact, they were invited to take their pay, as the prosecution witness had alleged.

As far as the trespass is concerned, he stated, unless there was any action on the part of the accused, which was prohibited by a specific section under the Railways Act and contrary to which the accused had acted there could not be any trespass.

The prosecution, he submitted, had not shown that.

Prosecution Arguments.

The prosecution Counsel arguing said that if the accused wanted to receive their pay, as was alleged by the defence, they could have taken a shorter route. They might not have jumped over the fence surrounding the gate (Gate No. 13), which was either closed or locked.

Moreover, the action of the accused showed an inclination to intimidate and that would prove that they formed an unlawful assembly. Moreover, evidence of two or three witnesses showed, that they wanted to over-awe the contractor.

The Magistrate rejected the defence plea and passed the above order.

Mr. Yerodekar appeared for the prosecution and Dr. Ambedkar assisted by Mr. A.S. Asarekar defended the accused.

ENCOURAGING MUSLIM EDUCATION

The Dawoodbhoy Fazalbhoy Educational Trust, Bombay, has published its report for the years 1923-33.

The Trust came into being as a result of the gift of Mr. Dawoodbhoy Fazalbhoy, a Khoja Muslim of the well-known Peeroo Mahomed family of Bombay, who died on June 13, 1919. Directions of the Donor were carried out and the legacies given and the accounts as from the date of demise of the deceased were ultimately filed with and passed by the Commissioner for taking Accounts in the Bombay High Court. The Executors, Messrs. Sheriff Dewjee Canjee and Dawoodbhoy Nensey, got their discharge as Receivers on December 14 1927.

The assets as ascertained and certified to by the Commissioner of the High Court as on that date were Rs. 31,03,822-7-5 and accumulated income amounted to Rs. 5,11,379-8-8.

Rs. 75,000 and Rs. 20,000 had to be set apart pursuant to separate Trusts under the directions of the Donor; the corpus of this Trust was thus declared to be Rs. 30,08,822-7-5. Annuities (life-time legacies) payable out of the income of this corpus amounting to Rs. 3,650 per month (i.e. 43,800 per annum, or Rs. 10 lacs when capitalized) are being paid; leaving a balance of Rs. 20,08,000 for carrying out of its income the educational objects of the Trust.

The Trust Funds were thus utilised in the award of Loans and Qarze Hasanah to Muslim Students. The loans are for larger amounts and are repayable in convenient instalments from the subsequent earnings of the scholars; while Qarze Hasanah is a debt-of-honour.

A Handicraft Institution for Women was opened by the trustees in Bombay in November 1929 for instruction in hand-weaving, embroidery, paper-flower making, cutting, sewing and fancy needle work, painting, first-aid, home nursing and hygiene.

During the period under report the Trustees gave assistance to a number of educational Societies and Institutions for the advancement of higher education amongst Mussalmans.

The Afghan Government Offices have moved from Kabul to Pagman, the summer seat, so have also the German, Russian and Persian Legations. Pagman is 27 miles from Kabul on its north-western side.

NEW CIVIC AMENITY FOR GHATKOPAR

Municipality Decides To Have Underground Drainage System

(From Our Correspondent)
GHATKOPAR, Sept. 4.

The town of Ghatkopar, which is considered to be the healthiest and the most sanitary suburb of Bombay on the G.I.P. Railway line, is going to have one more civic amenity in the form of an underground drainage system in place of the present open gutters on the road-sides.

The Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality has resolved to have a drainage scheme regularly drawn up by the Consulting Public Health Engineer to the Government of Bombay, complete with necessary drawings and estimates. The Municipality has agreed to bear the charge of 2½ per cent of the estimated net cost of the scheme.

The Collector of the Bombay Suburban District Mr. H. T. Sorely has been informed of this decision by the municipal president Mr C. J. Hansoti. The Collector is requested to write to the Consulting Public Health Engineer for taking up the work in hand at an early date.

Water Supply Scheme.

The water-supply scheme is also engaging the attention of the municipal Board for some time past, as without adequate water-supply the drainage scheme could not be worked out with success.

In this connection it may be mentioned here that at the request of the municipal authorities the Consulting Public Health Engineer to the Government of Bombay paid a visit to Ghatkopar in April last. After inspection of the town he gave his considered opinion that an underground drainage was quite a necessity. In his report he stated that there was no drainage at present, not even surface drains, but there were "katcha" road gutters.

President's Letter.

This advice was given as a sequel to the Municipal President's letter to the effect that though the town was at present well drained, it was through open and "katcha" road-side gutters. With the increase in the population of the town, a difficulty was felt in the disposal of the waste-water in the non-monsoon period and especially during the after-monsoon days. It will be necessary before long to have some sort of drainage system.

Seeking advice as regards the water-supply, the municipal president wrote to the Consulting Public Health Engineer that at present the water was supplied by pipes laid by the Development Department from the Vihar main via Chembur. That was found to be very unsatisfactory and it failed in the summer. The main drinking water-supply was from the wells but some of these also failed in the summer. With the increasing population the need for a proper and sufficient water-supply would be felt more and more.

The Consulting Public Engineer gave his considered opinion after inspection of the town, that the water-supply from the Vihar main brought from Chembur side which was about 50 ft. below the town levels was very faulty and always very much complained of. The water was supplied by metered connection at the rate of Re. 1 per 1,000 gallons. The pipe water was mostly required during hot weather when the local wells failed.

It has been ascertained that on the average the pipe water is annually consumed worth Rs. 15,000.

These two schemes are likely to cost the municipality about two lakhs.

The municipality has also decided to float a loan of Rs. 1,00,000 in the open market for these two schemes and the town planning scheme.

Man Who Blackmailed City Landlords Gets One Month's R. I.

The daring ingenuity of a man who posed as an employee in the Waterworks Department of the Bombay Municipality and blackmailed three landlords in the city threatening to prosecute them for alleged irregularities in their water connections was commented upon by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaon Court, in sentencing Pandurang Keshav to one month's R. I. and a fine of Rs. 60 in the aggregate on a charge of impersonating a public servant.

The offence was committed on November last, and the victims are landlords of Dongri and Lamington Road.

A grave warning to the public against such impostors was also uttered by the Magistrate.

EVIL OF ONE MAN RULE

States People Make Out Strong Case For Inquiry Into Loharu Firing

A largely attended public meeting of the citizens of the Indian States residing in Bombay was held under the auspices of the Rajputana and Central India States' Praja-Mandal at Marwari Sammelan Hall, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, on Sunday last.

Mr. Manishanker Trivedi presided.

The president described the situation created by the recent firing in the Loharu State and said:—

"Our next united move should be to bring about my moral pressure of wide-spread public opinion the clarification, definition and codification of the policy of the Paramount Power towards the States. This is absolutely necessary in order to make both the rulers and the ruled realize their own respective true position.

Need Of Organisation

"Until the States' people organise themselves fully, present a united front and secure the desired result on these two main issues, it will always be their lot to hear about such deplorable occurrences every morning in various States.

"The situation in most of the States is going from bad to worse. A protest on behalf of the suffering people against the acts of oppression of the authorities is taken to be "Sedition." An organization established for the purpose of seeking redress of popular grievances is declared as an attempt for establishing a Parallel Government.

Constitutional Methods

"The peoples' frank and sincere expression of their inability to pay the heavy taxes is considered to be a revolt. All these constitutional methods are termed as illegal and unlawful and are being crushed with repression extending upto lathi charges and firing.

"The Paramount Power can easily afford to send a mobile column to help the ruler as in the case of Loharu within twenty-four hours but it cannot pay any need to popular representations for twenty-four months. This is the anomalous position in which eighty millions of suffering humanity in the States are placed. It is more horrible to think that the same helpless position is sought to be maintained even in and after the new Federal constitution.

"The States' people should seriously consider these issues and make a united and effective effort to bring this anomaly to an end."

Loharu Inquiry Demanded

Barrister P. L. Chudgar Bar-at-law then moved the mollowing resolution:—

"This public meeting of Indian States's citizens residing in Bombay places on record its deep concern and righteous indignation at the firing on poor and peaceful peasants of Loharu, offers its sincere sympathy to the families of the killed and the wounded and calls upon the Paramount Power to order independent inquiry into the affair and take adequate steps to punish those who may be found responsible."

Remove Discontent

Mr. Chudgar while moving the resolution dwelt at length on the details of the Loharu affair and said that even if we accept for the sake of argument that there was an actual rebellion in the State, we are entitled to ask the Paramount Power to investigate into the causes of the said rebellion and to remove popular discontent which led to the same as stated in the Report of the Butler Committee.

Mr. Chudgar appealed to all justice-loving people to extend their support to the States' People's demand for an impartial inquiry into the Loharu affair.

Messrs. Niranjan Sharma Ajitji, Balvantray Mehta, Kanhaiyalal Kalyantri and Ramnarayan Choudhary also spoke in support of the resolution which was unanimously passed.

The meeting dispersed after passing a vote of thanks to the chair.

WORKING AGAINST HEAVY ODDS

Mr. Satyamurthi, M.L.A., has given the following message to the "United Press" on the occasion of its second anniversary.

"I am glad that the "United Press" has completed another year of its useful existence. It has to work against tremendous odds, and I wish it all success."—United Press.

Everyone can now afford this Famous Special Film-Removing Tooth Paste

THINK of paying a new low price for the tooth paste that still maintains the same high standard of efficiency and safety! That's the good news that should make you want to buy Pepsodent Tooth Paste real soon.

Seven out of ten people already realize that there couldn't be a finer, more scientific dentifrice. In 67 different countries Pepsodent is favorably known as the "special film-removing tooth paste." Wherever dental hygiene is farthest advanced, the world over, thousands of dentists approve Pepsodent and millions of people prefer it.

And now, just think—if you have always used Pepsodent you'll welcome this chance to buy it for less. It is identical in formula and results as before. To those who have never tried Pepsodent we suggest that you start using it now . . . *at this new low price.* Once you see what Pepsodent can do, we believe that you will want to use it regularly twice a day.

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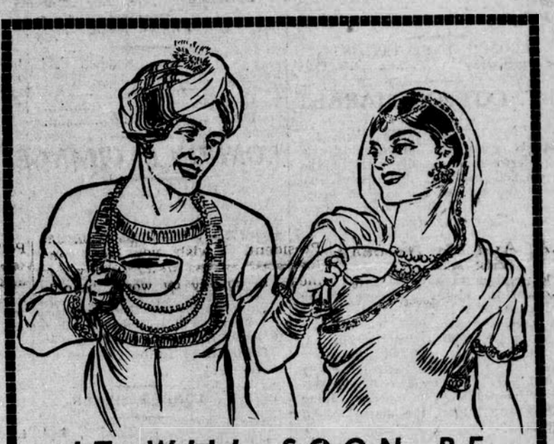

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These millions of men and women find Bovril a great restorative and a strong safeguard against illness. They are proving what doctors have long found by tests in private practice and confirmed by clinical experience—that the body-building power of Bovril is from 10 to 20 times the amount taken.

LAST THING AT NIGHT —DRINK
BOVRIL

MEDICAL STUDENT DROWNED

MADRAS: Sept. 3.

A drowning fatality occurred yesterday afternoon at the High Court Beach the victim being Mr. V.K. Raghavan, a student of the Medical College.

It appears that Mr. Raghavan along with another friend went to the High Court Beach to bathe in the sea.

Entering the waters he was swept away by a strong current and was drowned. His friend managed to reach ashore and raised an alarm. The matter was reported to the Police, who are searching for the body. So far the body has not been recovered.—A. P.

STREET ACCIDENTS IN CALCUTTA

73 Killed And 1,257 Injured During Six Months

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

No fewer than 73 persons were killed and 1,257 injured in street accidents in Calcutta during the period January-June.

Six persons were killed and 103 injured by trams; five killed and 157 injured by taxis; 39 killed and 807 injured by "other motor vehicles;" one killed and 17 injured by hackney carriages; three killed and 38 injured by 'other public conveyances"; 19 killed and 133 injured by motor buses. Two persons were injured by horse-drawn vehicles.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 7 POINTS UP

Traders Watching Events At Geneva

GOLD BETTER BUT SILVER EASY

Wheat Firm But Linseed Quiet And Jute Weak

BOMBAY, Sept. 4.

On Wednesday cross-rates were quietly steady.

N. Y. COTTON VERY STEADY

New York cotton displayed an upward tendency following the lessening of hedge pressure. Later there was a slight setback. The tone was very steady. Traders watch events at Geneva.

GOLD BETTER BUT SILVER EASY

London gold was slightly better but silver was easy.

WHEAT FIRM AND LINSEED QUIET.

Wheat ruled firm but linseed was quiet. Jute was weak.

SELLING PRESSURE IN SECURITIES.

The London Stock Exchange lacked support and nothing important developed. Giltedged securities were under selling pressure.

COTTON EXCHANGES

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

New York, Sept. 4.

Previous closing	10.29
To-day's opening	10.34
Difference	plus .05
To-day's closing	10.36
Difference	plus .07

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 4.

Previous closing	5.60
To-day's opening	5.60
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	5.63
Difference	plus .03

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 193-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.

Reports of slightly unfavourable weather caused fairly good activity and the market displayed an upward tendency following the lessening of hedge pressure and better enquiry from abroad. Meanwhile traders are watching events at Geneva while prices maintained the early advance more in the absence of selling pressure than any inclination to buy.

Business in october was done at the opening at 10.34 i.e., 5 points higher than previous closing. The market was more active on better liverpool cables and covering assisted by trade calling with the price further rising to 10.37 but subsequently a slight setback developed with October receiving to 10.34 which level the market kept very steady.

The New York Cotton Market finally closed at 10.36 with a rise of 7 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 4.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October 10.32/10.31) 10.35/10.34.
December (10.35/10.34) 10.37/1037.
January (10.38/10.38) 10.39/10.39.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 4.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American October (5.64) 6.61.
American December (5.57) 5.55.
Egyptian October (7.72) 7.69.
Egyptian November (7.67) 7.64.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Septt. 4.

Broach A/M moved between Rs. 193/8 and Rs. 194-4 at night The rate at 10-20 p.m. was Rs. 194 with New York futures 8 points up.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVAL.

Bombay, Sept. 4.

S.S. British Hope; R. W. Thobarn; Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.; Bataum via Cochin.

S.S. Elysia; F. M. Henderson; Grahams Trading Co.; Kathiawar Ports and Karachi.

DEPARTURE.

Bombay, Sept. 4.

S.S. Inverbank; W. Forsyth; F. F. Campbell & Co.; Colombo, Madras and Calcutta.

S.S. City of Guildford; T. R. Watkins; Killick Nixon & Co.; Liverpool via Bhavnagar.

C.S. Kenya; J. D. Eadie; Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.; Durban via Scychalles.

S.S. Hilda; G. Taraboxhia; Lloyd Triestino; Kobe via Colombo.

LOADING.

Bombay, Sept. 4.

S.S. Victoria for Italian Ports.
S.S. Fusijama for Java Ports.
S.S. Jalatarang for Calcutta Ports.
S.S. Bamora for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi.
S.S. Varsova for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi.
S.S. Chitral for China, Japan Ports.
S.S. Ranchi for Europe Ports.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Sept. 4.

Previous closing	4.95 7/8
To-day's opening	4.95 5/8
To-day's closing	4.95

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Sept. 4.

Previous closing	4.95 15/16
To-day's opening	4.95 3/4
To-day's closing	4.95 3/16
Difference	—.00 3/4

FRANC RATE

London, Sept. 4.

Previous closing	75.10
To-day's opening	75.09
To-day's closing	75.07
Difference	—.03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept. 4.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.95-3/4 and then moved up to 4.95-13/16 thereafter weakened to 4.95-5/16 on absence of support.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.95 3/16.

Franc opened at 75.09 but then improved to 75.13 movements subsequently being rather narrow.

The sterling frame cross rate closed at 75.07.

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 4.

The market was steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	29 1/4d.	29 1/8d.
Forward	29 1/4d.	29 1/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 4.

Gold per ounce (£7-0-3) £7-0-4

DISCOUNTS

London, Sept. 4.

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent.

6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Sept. 4.
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8)	1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.67 7/8)	5.67.
New York on Bombay (37.50)	37.50
Berlin on Bombay (0.94)	0.94
London on Shanghai (1-5 15/16)	1-6.
London on Milan (60.15)	60.71.
London on Kobe (1-2 3/16)	1-2 3/16

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Sept. 4.

Silver opened steady at 65/12, 65/14 and 66/3. There was nothing particularly important to stir activity as a result of which the market was quiet, while prices later eased under local selling following discouraging London cables. The market closed steady at Rs. 65/8, 65/12 and 66/1.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/11, 34/11/3 and 34/12 some slight activity prevailed on scattered buying influenced by steadiness of Franc but otherwise the market was quiet and closed steady at Rs. 34/11/6, 34/11/9 and 34/12/6.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept. 4.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with October at 67-3/8 and December 66. The market continued to attract some interest although buying was hardly of any important dimensions.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept. 4.

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 0 88-1/4. Prices advanced on better outside demand and covering following unfavourable weather reports.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept. 4.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£220 3/4 buyers £221 sellers. Steady) £219 1/2 buyers £220 sellers. Easy.

Linseed (£15 5/8 buyers £15 3/4 sellers very steady). £15 9/16 buyers £15 5/8 sellers. Barely steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£36 3/4 to £37 1/4) £36 3/4 to £37 1/4

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-9 3/4) 0-9 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (2-9 3/4) 2-0 3/4.
Ceylon Pekoe (0.10 1/4) 0.10 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9 1/2 1-9.

JUTE

September October New Crop (17 1/8 value) £ 17.

Dunlop September (£20 3/4) £20 3/4 sellers

Lightning September (£19 sellers) £19 sellers

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Sept. 4.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"China and speculators sold. India bought. Market steady."

RUBBER.

Spot (5 3/8 paid and buyers) 5 1/2 paid and sellers.

Forward (5 7/16 paid and buyers) 5 9/16 paid and value.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay September/October (£11 5/8 sellers) £11 5/8 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta September/October (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 9/16 sellers.

Linseed La Plata September (£9 3/16 sellers) £9 1/4 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal October (£14 5/16 sellers) £13 13/16 sellers.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 4.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat September	4 1 3
Wheat May	4 7 6
Linseed September	6 7 3
Linseed May	6 12 9

The tone was quiet.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Sept. 4.

Rates at 9-0 a.m.	6 12 9
Rates at 12-0 noon	6 12 0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	6 12 9
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6 12 9
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	

Bright Sentiment On Stock Exchange

Help Strong On Japanese And American Demand

LARGE BUSINESS IN RUSSIAN WHEAT

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.

On the Stock Exchange although quiet conditions generally prevailed, the sentiment was bright and occasionally values made further headway, rubbers notably showing some recovery from yesterday's set back.

Among commodities hemp and sisal were again strong on Japanese and American demand while Manila ceased offering hemp. Copra was firm on good demand from consumers.

Large business reported in Russian wheat.

Wall Street opened dull.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Sept. 4.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £93.

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

London, Sept. 4.

Tuesday, August 27, £94 1/2
Wednesday, August 28, £94 1/2
Thursday, August 29, £94 1/2
Friday, August 30, £99 1/4
Monday, September 2, £94
Tuesday September 3. £93 Ex Div.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 4.
3-30 p.m.

The general tone was quiet and price movements were rather irregular but the undertone was favourable.

Giltedgeds were easier. Foreign bonds were rather firmer. Industrials were rather undecided.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£83 3/8 ex div) £83 5/8.

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£104 1/2) £104 5/8.

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (111 1/8) £111 1/4.

4 per cent Funding Loan (£116 1/4) £116 1/8.

3 1/2 per cent. War Loan (£105 1/4) £105 1/8.

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£113 1/4) £113 1/2.

INDUSTRIALS.

British Celanese 2nd Preference (21-0) 21-9.
Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 1/4) 4 1/4
Hydro Electric (dol 4) dol 4
Musical Industries (26-0) 26-0
Princhin Johnson (40-1 1/2) 40-7 1/2.
Imperial Chemical (34-9) 34-9
Imperial Chemical Ord (8-4 1/2) 8-4 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (110-0) 110-0
Realisation 1930 (£80) £80
Dunlop Rubber (42-0) 42-0
University Ordinary (29-3) 29-3
Ford Motors (33-3) 33-3
Cable Wires (£7 1/4) £7 1/4
British American Tobacco (115-0) 115-0
Camera A (£7 7/8) £7 7/8.
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (136-10 1/2) 136-10 1/2
P and O S N Company Defd (17-7 1/2) 17-7 1/2
Distillers (92-0) 92-9
Bred and Dyers (9/6) 9/6.
British Celanese (13-3) 13-3.
J and P. Coates Ordinary (62-6) 63-3.
Courtaulds Ordinary (54-1 1/2) 54-1 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (7-3) 7-3.
Western Limited Ordinary (16-9) 16-9
Inter Nickels (£29) £29.
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-4 1/2) 5-4 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£103 1/2) £103 1/2

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£10 1/2) £10 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Sept. 4.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£97 1/2) £97 3/4.

3 1/2 per cent India (£93 Ex Div) £93.

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-5 (£112) £112.

4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2

4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£114) £114 1/2.

3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£104 1/2) £104 1/2.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan ((£110 1/4) £110 3/4.

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (18-0) 18-0
Donaro Tea (41-3) 41-3
Empire of India and Ceylon (27-6) 27-6.

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (18-3) 18-9.
Gula Kelampong (20-0) 18-9.
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (27-0) 27-0.

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (56-10 1/2) 56-10 1/2
Burma Corporation (9-9 9-9.
Rio Tinto (£16 5/8) £17.
East Rand Proprietors (49-9) 49-9.
Rand Mines (£7 1/2) £7 1/2

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (£12 5/8) £12 5/8
Goddar New (£9 5/8) £9 3/4.
Moddar New (71-3) 71-3.
Sub Nigel (£11 7/8) £12.
Spring Mines Split Shares (38-1 1/2) 38-9.
Union Corporation (£7 7/8) £7 7/8

OIL SHARES.

Venezule Persian (38-1 1/2) 37-6.
Anglo-Iranian (60-7 1/2) 60-7 1/2.
Burma Oil (76-3) 77-6.
Mexican Eagle (4-9) 4-9
Shell Transport (70-0) 70-0.
Royal Dutch (£25 5/8) £25 5/8

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£46 1/2) £47.
L M Ford (£18 1/8) £18 1/8.
L N E R Defd (£5 1/4) £5 1/4
Southern Dutch (£18 3/4) £19 1/4.
London Paris 5 per cent (£133) £132 1/2.
London Board G Stock (£100) £100

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept. 4.

The following were the closing rates:—

General Motor (dol. 42 3/4) dol. 42 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol. 19 1/8) dol. 18 3/4.
U S Steel Common (dol. 43 3/4) dol. 43.
U S Steel Preference (dol. 108 1/2) dol. 109 3/4.

Recovery Of Marked Notes From Inner Coat-Pocket

Acting Assistant Health Officer Sacked For Alleged Bribery

The Bombay Municipal Standing Committee unanimously approved the Commissioner's proposal of dismissing Dr. B. H. Madan, Acting Assistant Health Officer, "F" and "G" Wards, at its meeting on Wednesday.

The Committee had at its last meeting upheld the Commissioner's action in suspending the Doctor from Municipal service and had postponed the question of his dismissal pending enquiries into the matter.

The Doctor, it was alleged, was caught red-handed accepting bribes from a milch cattle stablekeeper who was being prosecuted for possessing no license to keep a stable.

MARKED NOTES RECOVERED

The Mayor and the Commissioner, it appears, received information on August 26. Thereupon the Commissioner deputed the Test Audit Officer to detect any dereliction of duty that might occur. The next morning the Test Officer recovered two marked ten-rupee notes from the doctor's inner pocket.

When questioned, the doctor is reported to have stated that the notes were thrust on him against his will by Karimuddin, and he was not aware that he had the notes in his pocket. The Commissioner was satisfied that the doctor had accepted bribe and suspended him.

"In my opinion," the Commissioner said, "such an offence can only be punished by dismissal. It is seldom that we get evidence in these cases and stern action is necessary when they come to light."

GIVE HIM A HEARING.

There was considerable discussion when the item was taken up on Wednesday.

Dr. J. A. Collaco asked the Committee to give the suspended doctor a chance to explain his reported action or to appoint a sub-committee to investigate the matter.

The Chairman (Mr. G. I. Griffiths) then said that the officer was appointed by the Standing Committee and not by the Commissioner.

Mr. K. H. Goregaokar proceeded to point out what he called "inconsistencies" in the report submitted to the Committee.

COMMISSIONER'S CONTENTION

After Mr. Mohanlal Desai had spoken, Mr. I. H. Taunton, the Municipal Commissioner, explained the matter. He said that he asked the Committee only to approve of his action. He did not, however, want to fetter the rights of the Committee. But calling the Doctor and asking him to explain, said the Commissioner, would amount to a vote of "no confidence" against him. There was an idea, he continued, to prosecute him but later it was thought sufficient to dismiss him from service.

DISMISSAL OF DOCTOR APPROVED

The Committee, convinced by the Commissioner's speech, unanimously approved of the dismissal of the doctor.

Earlier the Committee took up the consideration of filing suits against 129 tenants and licensees for the recovery of Rs. 5,670

The Committee sanctioned the filing of suits against the tenants.

Jubbulpore Taxpayer's Complaint Against Municipal Irregularities

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 3.

In the court of Mr. C. J. W. Lillie, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division, another application to point out the irregularities and the mismanagement in the affair of the Jubbulpore Municipal Committee has been made by Mr. Dasrath Lal, a tax-payer of Jubbulpore, against Mr. Gourishanker Mishra, a Municipal Commissioner, Jubbulpore.

The applicant, in the course of his application, has brought to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner the alleged unfair advantage that Mr. Gourishanker Mishra has been taking of his position as a Municipal Member in having his houses assessed to nominal conservancy cess and water rate.

The applicant, under the circumstances has requested the court to kindly institute an enquiry into the matter and deal with the offender suitably in the interest of the public.—United Press.

ASSEMBLY BYE-ELECTIONS

Mr. Jaffer's Contention Against Patkar Commission Decision

POONA, Sept. 3.

In his written statement submitted in the First Class Sub-Judge's Court, Poona, in the case of the petition made against him by Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee praying for issue by the Civil Jail Warrant against him for default in paying sum ordered by the Patkar Election Inquiry Commission, Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon Jaffar, the respondent, contends that that Commissioner's order is "ultra vires." He maintains that the costs of Commission have to be borne by the Local Government or the Government of India or the petitioner and that Commission cannot order the respondent to pay it.—United Press.

Bombay Advocate Sentenced To Pay Fine Of Rs. 150

Mr. M. R. Bodas, an Advocate of the Bombay High Court was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150 on a charge of defaming the late Mr. Y. V. Nene, a Trustee of the Tilak Jubilee Fund and hurting the feelings of his son Mr. T. Y. Nene by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, Bombay.

The prosecution case was that Mr. Bodas wrote a series of articles in "Vividha Vritta" a Marathi weekly in connection with the 61st birthday celebrations of Mr. N. C. Kelkar in 1932. In one of the articles, published on November 13, 1932 Mr. Bodas it was stated made defamatory statements about Mr. Y. V. Nene the father of the complainant. Mr. Tatnis, the Editor of the Marathi weekly apologised and was acquitted.

COURT'S PROTECTION SOUGHT.

Mr. Bodas, in his defence, stated that his allegations were true and sought protection under exceptions provided in law.

The Magistrate, in passing orders said that in 1916 the Tilak Jubilee Fund was started, of which the late Mr. Y. V. Nene was a trustee. To defray the expenses incurred by Lokamanya Tilak in the case against Sir Valentine Chirol the Paisa Fund and the Birthday Fund were started, and a balance of Rs. 60,744 remained in the hands of Mr. Y. V. Nene.

Mr. Bodas, wrote an article in the "Vividha Vritta" under the heading "Management of the Fund," which the complainant alleged was calculated to harm the reputation of his father and hurt the feelings of the complainant and his relatives.

The complainant's solicitors called upon Mr. Bodas to withdraw the allegations, pay Rs. 500 to the Anti-Untouchability League and tender an apology, which Mr. Nene should be allowed to publish in newspapers.

Mr. Bodas replied that he had mentioned the late Mr. Nene's name incidentally as he had associated himself with the Trustees of the "Kesari" in the management of the Tilak Funds and that the late Mr. Nene as Treasurer or Trustee of several public funds must have known that he was liable to all sorts of criticism by the public for the administration of the Funds in his hands.

"CLEANSING PUBLIC LIFE."

"The object of my articles" said Mr. Bodas "is to cleanse the public life of Maharashtra by exposing all scandals about Public Funds and your client (complainant) instead of holding out threats should earn the gratitude of posterity by helping me in the task."

The Magistrate said that the question to be determined was whether the imputations contained in the article would have harmed the reputation of Mr. Y. V. Nene had he been alive and whether they would hurt the complainant.

The introductory portion in the article contained a violent attack on Mr. N. C. Kelkar. In the magistrate's opinion the imputations made by Mr. Bodas against the late Mr. Nene were made intending to harm or having reason to believe that they would harm the reputation of the late Mr. Nene, and were intended to be hurtful to the complainant's feelings.

Concluding, the magistrate observed that Mr. Bodas had not led any evidence in support of his statements, which were neither true, nor "bona fide," nor for the public good. The defence therefore did not fall under the exceptions covered by the law.

Britain's Opportunity

(Continued from page 6).

moment for the Churches to declare that a war undertaken without recourse to arbitration was a sin against the law of Christ, and further to pledge their wholehearted support to statesmen who would shrink from nothing to avert such a war. It was not enough to say "Lord, Lord." They must all be prepared for action.

At this moment England had the leadership of the moral forces of the world in her grasp. The other countries of the League would certainly follow the lead of Great Britain if it was determined in the next few days to uphold the Covenant and the Kellogg Pact.

SHAMDASANI AND 'B' WARD ELECTIONS

Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia issued a rule on Wednesday against the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay directing him

(1) not to declare the result of the poll without hearing and deciding the objections No. 1 to 5 made to him in writing by Mr. Shamdasani,

(2) to recognise Mr. Shamdasani's right to obtain and produce material evidence regarding the arrears of property and wheel taxes payable by Mr. Alarakhia Aba Alaiya Seth, to prove the invalidity of his nomination paper under clause (EE) of Section 16 of the Municipal Act,

(3) to hear and decide all the objections made to him in writing by Mr. Shamdasani.

The petitioner, one of the two candidates at the B Ward election, has filed the petition for an order directing the Commissioner to hear certain objections raised by the petitioner in regard to the poll which the Commissioner had refused to hear.

A rule has been issued against the Commissioner to show cause why the objections raised by Mr. Shamdasani should not be heard. The rule has been made returnable on September 17, with liberty to the Commissioner to apply for an earlier hearing of the petition by giving 48 hours' notice to the petitioner.

VALIDITY QUESTIONED

The poll was taken on August 27. Originally four candidates had been nominated but three days before the election Mr. Kanji Udeshi and Mr. P. K. Damle withdrew, leaving Mr. Alarakhia Aba Alaiya Seth and Mr. P. D. Shamdasani in the field.

Mr. Shamdasani in his petition contended that Mr. Alarakhia was not validly nominated on the election day as according to Mr. Shamdasani he was disqualified under Section 16 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act. The section lays down that a person shall be disqualified for being elected if he fails to pay any arrears to the Corporation within three months after a special notice has been served upon him.

The petitioner argued that by reason of the fact that Mr. Alarakhia was not "validly nominated" and as the other two candidates had withdrawn he (Mr. Shamdasani) should have been deemed to be elected "but the respondent acted illegally in holding the election." The taking of the poll was, he stated, illegal and invalid.

Continuing Mr. Shamdasani said that on August 28 the Commissioner caused the counting of the votes recorded at the poll and caused the result of such count to be provisionally declared and published in newspapers as follows: Mr. Alarakhia 3,200 votes and Mr. Shamdasani 278 votes.

Without prejudice to his contention that the taking of the poll was illegal Mr. Shamdasani also argued that the poll was legal only in respect of about 478 votes out of which 278 were recorded for the petitioner and 200 were recorded for Mr. Alarakhia, and illegal in respect of the remaining 3,000 votes cast for Mr. Alarakhia.

REASONS FOR CONTENTION

His reasons for this contention were that the 3,000 persons entered the Ballot Clerks' (second) compartment without being provided with the official slips by the slip clerks after assuring themselves of their indentity: that Mr. Alarakhia by his unauthorised agents provided with the official slips from slip books which the polling superintendent was permitted to issue to him; and that the rule under which the superintendent gave the slip books to Mr. Alarakhia was "ultra vires."

On these and other grounds, Mr. Shamdasani filed objections with the Municipal Commissioner within the appointed time. The Commissioner refused to hear and decide five out of the six objections on the ground that they were purely questions of law.

Mr. Shamdasani submitted that under the mandatory provisions of the act the Commissioner was bound to hear and decide "all objections."

He further submitted that it was not competent for the respondent to declare the result of the poll without hearing and deciding the objections and to deny the petitioner the right to obtain and produce material evidence to prove his contention that Mr. Alarakhia was in arrears of his property and wheel taxes, and asked the court to direct the Commissioner not to declare the result of the poll without hearing and deciding the objections.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Sept 4

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/32
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Sept March
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Apr-Nov
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 Dec
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32 to Feb.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 March-December.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 270 3/8
Banks selling T T 268 3/8
Banks buying T T 265 5/8
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 564
Banks buying D D 574
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 3/4
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 5/8
Banks buying T T 78 1/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 135 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 101 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 91 1/4

CROSS RATES—

New York/London 4.95 7/8 3rd instant
Hongkong/London 2/0 1/2 4th instant
Shanghai/London 1/6 4th instant
Japan/London 1/2 7/32 4th instant
Java/London 7.28 4th instant
London/Paris 75.16 3rd instant
London/Belgium 29.49 3rd instant
London/Switzerland 15.21 1/2 3rd instant
London/Italy 60.81 3rd instant
London/Berlin 12.33 3rd instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 3rd instant
London/New York 4.95 15/16 3rd instant
London/Amsterdam 7.32 1/2 3rd instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £7-0-3 2nd instant £7-0-3 3rd instant
Silver London Ready 29 2nd instant 29 1/4 3rd instant
Silver London Forward 28 7/8 2nd instant 29 1/4 3rd instant
Silver New York Ready 65 5/8 2nd instant 65 5/8 3rd instant
London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 2nd instant 5/8 per cent 3rd instant
London discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent 2nd instant 3/4 per cent 3rd instant
Reserve Bank rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/2 per cent
3 mos 3/4 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/2 per cent
Tone:—Easy.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London September 2

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 5/8 per cent. to 5/8 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months marke rate 3/4 per cent. to 3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent. to 2-1/2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 days' market loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, September 3

T. T. London on :—

New York closing rate..	4.95-15/16
Paris	75.10
Berlin	12.35
Madrid	36.25
Amsterdam	7.32-1/2
Brussels	29.49
Milan	60.81
Berne	15.21-1/2
Prague	119.81

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, September 3

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent...	66 Nominal
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	82 Ex-dividend
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	93 Ex dividend
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	112
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	83-3/4 Ex dividend
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	104-5/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952.	105-1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90	116-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	113-1/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	13-3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	105
National Bank of India ..	42-1/8
P & O. Banking Corporation.	10

SEEDS

London, September 3

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton, Sept. sellers £9-3-9.
Linseed Calcutta London, c.i.f. ton. Sept./Oct. sellers £11-10-0.
Linseed Bombay London, c.i.f. ton, Sept./Oct. sellers £11-11-3
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Con't c.i.f. ton/ Sept./Oct. sellers £13-0-0.
Castorseeds Bombay c.i.f. ton Sept./ Oct sellers £12-0-0

LINSEED OILS.

London, September 3.

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. Sept. sellers 21/6
Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. Jan/April sellers 22/1-1/2.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, September 3.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe. Parcels October sellers 26/0.
Wheat Barletta Russo. Parcels Oct sellers 25/0.
South Australian wheat. Parcels Sept. sellers 27/6.

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 4.

On Tuesday the New York cotton futures market was dull and featureless. Traders adopted waiting attitude. There was some hedge selling whict was absorbed by the trade interests.

The market opened unchanged at 10.31 for October. Prices fluctuated within a range of 7 points and the market closed at a decline of 2 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 10.65c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 2 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 10.55c.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest 10.34 plus 03 (12 noon)
Lowest 10.27—04 (10-16 a.m.)
Liverpool October highest 5.64 plus 03
Lowest 5.58—03

Messrs Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:
Liverpool: Quiet trading market. Straddle selling October well taken by trade. Looks like increased resistance to any further decline.

New York: Trade, Liverpool and West bought. Selling mostly hedges. have sent the following cable:—
New York: Market was dull. Moderate demand from the trade absorbing hedge selling. Storm is moving towards East Gulf States, but without effect.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co. advise buying on scaledown.

Favourable rains in the Southwest offset by rains predicted in the Southeast. Fully expect steadily increasing hedge sales. Think next important move will be downward when we would advis ebuying on scaledown.

Copper, New York, December 7.45

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—
New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled as under:—

Weeks crop developments mixed; Rains detrimental East, but favourable West. America: Mill industry extends improvement; all divisions, activity gradually increasing. England: Weeks turnover moderate; Continent: about stationary. Japan: Sales below production.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, September 3.

October	10.29—02
December	10.30—03
January	10.31—07
March	10.39—05
May	10.41—08
July	10.42—08
Middling Spot	10.65

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, September 3.

October	10.27—03
December	10.29—02
January	10.30—04
Middling Spot	10.55

NEW YORK.

New York, September 3

New York 10-55 A.M.—

October	10.32
December	10.35
January	10.37

New York Noon Call—

October	10.29
December	10.33
January	10.35

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, September 3.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. ports	39,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's exports to the continent.	12,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, September 3

October 1935	7.71
November 1935	7.66
January 1936	7.54
March 1936	7.50
May 1936	7.47
July 1936	7.45
F. G. F. Spot	8.07

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, September 3

Broach—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.95
Fine (Good Staple) ..	5.10
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.25
Oomra—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple) ..	4.83
Superfine (No.1 Staple) ..	4.98
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.13
Bengal—	
Good	3.47
Fully Good	3.57
Fine	3.69
Scinde—	
Fully Good	3.57
Fine	3.69
Superfine	3.81

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, September 3,

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta Sept./Oct. nominal per cwt. 6/3
C & F Bombay :—
Sept./Oct. nominal per cwt. 6/0
C & F Karachi :—
Sept./Oct. nominal per cwt. 6/0

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York September 3.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) £ 5-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, September 3.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb., sellers 5-1/2.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 4.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 3 points with October 5.64. Trade calling was absorbed by Far Eastern selling. There was some covering on unfavourable weather news. Later on selling October by an Anglo-American house depressed prices but small trade calling developed at the decline. The market closed at a decline of one point with Middling spot cotton one point higher at 6.06.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton market was quiet and closed at unchanged prices.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was a limited turnover. Sakels closed 4 to 3 points up with spot cotton 6 points higher at 8.07. Uppers closed unchanged to 3 points lower.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton market was dull and featureless. Sakels closed unchanged to 2 points down while Ashmouni futures closed 10 points down to 2 points higher.

TRADING MARKET.

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—
The apprehension of the Gulf storm causing damage restrained activity but on increased hedge-selling, values eased in spite of expanding trade demand. According to latest news from Washington, no change in the cotton-loan-plan is anticipated, but farmers are reported to be taking time to understand the implications of the new terms of loan.

So far, the hedging pressure has not been vigorous but the expectations are that the ginnings during this month will be about 45 lacs bales and this quantity will have to be absorbed by the trade through the contract market. The ideas on the next Bureau estimate to be issued on the 9th inst. seem to be around 12 million bales.

Broadly speaking, with the size of crop and loan basis being known, the price fluctuations will be guided by increased arrivals and trade demand.

We look for a trading market with a gradual decline to around ten cents when we think it will be desirable to start accumulating contracts.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, September 3.

	To-day's Closing.
September	5.68—01
October	5.60—01
November	5.55—01
December	5.54—01
January	5.54—01
February	5.55—01
March	5.56—01
April	5.56—01
May	5.56—01
June	5.55—01
July	5.55—01
August	5.53—01
October	5.48—01
Middling Spot ..	6.06 +01

To-day's 10-12 A. M. Quotations —

October	5.64
January	5.57

CAWNPORE SUGAR MARKET

Cawnpore, Sept 2

Ryam	8 11 0
Champaran	8 11 0
Lohat Siding	8 11 0
Motihari	8 9 0
Chanpatiya	8 7 0
Narkatiya	8 4 6
Marhowrah	8 12 6
Pachrukhi	8 11 0
Pertabpur	8 11 0
New Savan	8 9 0
Gaureepur	8 10 6
Sarayan	8 1 0
Ghughly	8 8 0
Pharenda	8 6 6
Munderwa 7	8 12 0
Munderwa 5	8 11 0
Munderwa 3	8 10 0
Basti	8 13 0
Ramkhetan	8 9 0
Luxmiganj	8 9 0
Pipraich	8 8 6
Diamond	8 9 0
Siswa Bazar	8 4 6
Pursa	8 5 6
Sidholia	8 6 0
Majholia	8 6 0
Bhavnan	8 15 0
Jarwal Road	8 10 0
Khadda	8 7 6
Biswan	8 12 0
Sakhari	8 13 0
Semapur	9 1 0
Harinagar	8 9 0
Motipore	9 2 0
Khatkuiyan	8 7 6
Captainganj	8 6 0
Hathua	8 0 6
Baitalpur	8 8 0
Chitauni	8 7 6
Tamkohi	8 7 0
Seohara	9 1 0
Simbhaoli	9 4 0
Rampur	9 7 0
Pilibhit	8 15 0
Bareilly	9 1 0
Gola	8 12 0
Hargaon	8 13 0
Cawnpore	8 10 0
Gootiya	8 11 0
Unao	8 10 6
Juggilal	8 11 0
Jhusi	8 13 0

BHAVNAGAR MARKET

Bhavnagar, Sept 4

Groundnu toil ready. Bhadarvo opened at Rs. 4/15/9. Kartak Rs. 5. Jotta Rs. 5/5/9. Badla Rs. 6/0/3. Tone, steady. Sugar Rs. 4/12/9 strong. Corrugate Rs. 9/4. Round bars Rs. 5/16. Clear sky, rain expected.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Sept 3

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Com	7
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	32
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	32
Electric Bond Common	13
Consolidated Gas	27
Columbia Gas 6 per cent Pfd A	78
Columbia Gas	12
United Corporation	5
Western Union Telg	44 1/2
New York Central	22 1/2
Pennsylvania R R.	27
Great North Pfd	21
United States Steel	43 1/4
American Smelting	4
Int Nickel of Canada	28 3/4
Sun Life of Canada	410
Denmark 6 per cent	99 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	18 3/4
Internatoinal Harvestor	53
Allis Chalmers	26
Mesta Machine	35
Briggs Mfg	41
Ford Motors of Canada A	26 1/4
General Motor	42
General Electric	31
Bendix Aviation	19
Mid Con Petroleum	10
Socony	11 1/2
Plymouth Oil	9
National Distillers	28
Chase Bank	32
National City Bank	39 1/2

Market reactionary.
Total business 1 million.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

EAST: Cloudy showers. Rain and gales in South Florida.
CENTRAL: Mostly cloudy, showers.
WEST: Cloudy showers

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 31st August 40 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 2,501,584 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,516,435 bales
Less 14,851 bales

PARSI NEW YEAR

Bombay, Sept 4.

On account of Parsi New Year holidays, all markets will remain closed on Friday and Saturday the 6th and 7th instant. Trading in cotton alone will be permitted from 2 p.m. to 5-0 p.m.

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:—
October 126 December 112 January 112 March 108 May 106 at Cross Rate 4.95 7/8
Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach A/M 1936 192; Liverpool May 1936 5.55 Rs. 49 3/4 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay New York:—
Broach A/M 1936 192 New York May 10.41 Rs. 41 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.95 7/8.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Sept 3

Broach A/M 1936 opening 191 1/4; highest 191 1/2; lowest 190 1/2; closing 191 1/2
Oomra D/J opening 171; highest 171; lowest 169 3/4; closing 169 3/4
Bengal D/J opening 130; highest 130 1/2; lowest 129 3/4; closing 130 1/4
Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 22
Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-9-35) Rs. 7 1/4

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Sept 4

The local silver market was fairly steady to-day with general buying. In response to unchanged New York silver prices, the market opened easy to-day with first settlement quoted at Rs. 65/12. At this level there was fairly active enquiry and prices advanced to Rs. 66/4. Local prices being below London parity and the market being liquidated, there is less disposition to sell. The gold market was steady with fair turnover.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	66 0 0
1st settlement	66 4 0
2nd settlement	66 8 0
Ready gold	34 11 3
1st settlement	34 11 6
2nd settlement	34 11 9

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Sept 3

September 65.80 plus 55
December 66.00 plus 50
March 66.60 plus 32

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Sept 3

Spot silver prices closed unchanged at 65 3/8 cents.

LONDON SILVER.

London September 3

Market Steady

Spot	29-1/4
Forward	29-1/4

LONDON GOLD.

London September 3

Gold Bar Fine per oz.	£7/0/3

LONDON METALS.

London, September 3

	£
Copper Braziers	46-3/4
Yellow Metal	39-1/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	15-1/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge ..	12-3/4
Tin English ingots Liverpool F. C. B.	221

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 4

Following a small decline of 2 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened steady to-day with Broach A/M delivery quoted at Rs. 191/8. At the opening there was some selling by local operators which declined prices to Rs. 191/4 but the decline there was good buying. Japanese houses were free buyers and in the absence of offerings prices advanced to Rs. 192/14 The undertone of the market was good:

Liverpool market opened very steady at unchanged prices. In the local market there was continued good enquiry and prices advanced to Rs. 193/8. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M	193 4 0
Oomra D/J	171 8 0
Bengal D/J	131 8 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Sept 4

	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—				
Broach No. 2	216	213	209	204
Punjab-Ame	237	234	230	225
Surat	288	285	281	276
Rajpipla	288	285	281	276
Navsari	293	290	286	281

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept 4

Bengal Supertine	147/148
Beugal Fine	140/142
Bengal F G	136/137
Sindh-Punjab Fine	140/142
Sindh-Punjab F G	136/137
Wardha-Hingt	192/193
Nagpur/Savner	194/195
Pundhurna	182/183
Yeotmal	182/183
Arvi	180/181
Ellichpur	180/181
Berar	178/180
Khamgaon	180/182
Mulkapur	177/178
Khandesh	177/178
Jalna/Sailu	177/178
Burwah/Sanavad	180
Broach Fine	211/216
Punjab/American	221/226
Punjab/American mix	206/211
Cambodia	266/271
Cambodia 2nd crop	231/241
Compta Good	231/241
Bagalkot	221/226
Western	216/221
Kampala	319
Busoga	616
Jinja	309
New Manza	295

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Sept 4

RECEIPT INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales 3 days.	This year.
Central India	96 96
Total Oomras	98 98
Dholera	35 35
Rajputana	31 31
Westerns-Northerns	371 371
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	78 78
Egyptian and African	445 445
Total	1,058 1,058

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sep to 31st Aug.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	41	414,499
Japan and China	2,675	1,171,612
Coast Ports	...	31,831
Up-country by Rail	...	298,025
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	10,341
Total	2,716	1,926,308

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL

Bombay, Sept 4

London market—
Standard Copper Cash buyers £33-2-6
Standard Copper Cash sellers £33-3-9
Standard Copper 3 months £33-10-0
Electrolytic copper £37
New York market—
Blue Eagle 8 1/2 cents
Non-Blue Eagle 8 cents
Bombay market—
Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 30-12-0
Copper Sheets Rs. 36
Copper Ashe Rs. 36-4-0
Tone: Firm

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LD.

The following rates prevailed in the market on 4th day of September 1935.

Broach Fully Good Quality Vaidas.

(B.T.) April-May 1935-36
10-30 Rs. 191/12
12-30 Rs. 192/12
2-30 Rs. 193/8
3-30 Rs. 193
April-May
Highest 193/12
Lowest 191/8

To-day the bazar was closed at 3-30 p.m. (B.T.) on account of death of a member named Chatrabhuj Fatechand.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Sept 4

Wheat	8,793 cwts.
Linseed	6,619 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	174 cwts.
Groundnuts	8,996 cwts.
Castorseed	138 cwts.
Rice	6,531 cwts.
Myrabollams	258 cwts.
Cottonseed	1,921 cwts.
Gram	762 cwts.
Barley	65 cwts.
Bajree	118 cwts.
Coal	1,103 tons.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Sept 4

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 31/10; Highest Rs. 31/15/6; Lowest Rs. 31/7; At 5 pm. Rs. 31/13
Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 6/6; Highest 6/7/10 1/2; Lowest Rs. 6/5/9; At 5 p.m. Rs. 6/7/3
Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 6/9/6; Highest Rs. 6/10/6; Lowest Rs. 6/9/4 1/2; At 5 p.m. Rs. 6/9/9
Cottonseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 24/11/6; Highest, Rs. 25/4; At 5 p.m. Rs. 25/3/6
Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 2/12/9; Highest Rs. 2/13/1 1/2; Lowest Rs. 2/12/7 1/2; At 5 p.m. Rs. 2/13.

SHARE BAZAR

Active Buying At The Decline

HEALTHY TONE

BOMBAY: Sept. 4.

The President of the local Stock Exchange warned members of the Exchange not to follow unfounded rumours and enter into hasty operations. It appears that the advice was well received by operators, who refrained from doing short sales. The market opened steady, but prices declined few points during the early part of the session on scattered unloading, but later on prices steadily improved on active professional support. The undertone of the market was good.

The market is well liquidated and the technical position of the market is healthy. Present prices are considered attractive by investors as yields on regular dividend giving shares show better returns. We look for steadier markets and prefer operating on the constructive side.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Sept. 4.

Century 221 217 223
Bombay Dyeing 730 731 742 741 745 742/8
Kohinoor 180 178 182
Central India 240 250 249/6
New Great 115 117 118/12
Simplex 63 64/2
Swadeshi 136 140 137/8
Bundi 34/10 34/12 34/8 35/6 35/2
I Cement 442 444 441 450
Punjab 22/8 22/2 22/6 22/14
Shahabad 469 475 473 476
Andhra 1662 1656 1675
Tata Hydro 170 171/14 171/4
Tata Power 1530 1532 1520 1541
Tram Ord 137/8 139/6 140
T Steel Defd 531 533 522 525 520 543 541 545
T Steel Ord 133 131/12 132/8 129/8 130 135 130 135
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 146 145/4 145/12 145/8
Bellapur 325 318 324 323/2
B Steam 296 297 299/6
B Burma 325 323 340 336 335

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Sept. 4.

100 Ahm. Advance	275 0
500 Bombay Cotton	40 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	742 8
250 Bradbury	100 0
100 Century	223 2
100 Central India	249 6
180 Colaba	120 0
100 Coorla	95 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	360 0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100 Finlay	97 8
100 Gokak	166 14
1000 Hindustan	1655 0
100 Indore	61 4
100 Khatau	71 4
100 Kohinoor	182 8
250 Laxmi	610 0
100 Madhavji	5 0
250 Madras United	40 0
1000 Morarji	797 8
250 Model	50 0
50 Mysore	100 0
200 New Great	118 12
100 Oosmanshahi	51 4
100 Phoenix	285 0
25 Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000 Sholapur	2275 0
50 Simplex	64 6
100 Swadeshi	137 8
100 Swan	82 8
25 Tata	8 0
500 Vishnu	1320 0
1000 Western	850 0
BANKS.	
100 Reserve Bank	120 4
50-100 Baroda	96 8
25-50 Central X-D	31 12
500 Imperial	1,420 0
125-500 Im. Con.	347 8
50-100 India	119 4
5 Union	5 4
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	35 2
70 Gwalior	112 8
160 Indian	450 10
40 Katni Defd.	1,710 0
100 Katni Ord.	360 0
75 Okha	240 0
10 Punjab	22 14
100 Shahabad	476 4
70 United	114 8
INSURANCE	
15-100 Jupiter	11 8
15-75 New India	38 0
200 Oriental	4,050 0
10-100 Vulcan	7 4
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahmedabad Old	149 0
Ahmedabad New	42 8
1000 Andhra Valley	1675 0
10 Ajmer	10 2
50 Bombay Tram	140 0
100 Bombay Suburban	177 8
10 Broach	11 10
100 Karachi	229 0
100 Poona	218 12
100 Surat	195 0
100 Tata Hydro	171 4
1000 Tata Power	1541 4
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	880 0
100 Amr. Patty	121 8
100 C Province	87 0
100 Dhond Baramati	97 8
100 Gujarat	71 12
100 Mandra Bhon	93 0
100 Pachora Jamner	91 0
100 Sara Sirajgunge	89 8
500 Tapty Valley	762 8
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur	23 0
30 Tata Steel Def.	545 0
75 Tata Steel Ord.	135 0
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	161 4
50 Belapur Sugar	323 2
250 Bombay Steam	299 6
125 Bombay Burma	335 10
50 Bombay Burma Conty	108 12
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	2 15 9
50 Bombay Telephone	102 8
100 Indian Bleaching	102 8
100 Ind. Radio Defd.	525 0
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	487 8
1000 Port Canning	611 4
15 Scindia	10 6
30 Premier Construction	75 8
25 Tata Oil	17 0
PREFERENCE.	
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1380 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	291 4
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	79 4
5 p.c. Central India	520 0
7 p.c. Katni 1st.	133 12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	143 2
7 1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14 4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	140 0
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1.410 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	176 14
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	145 8
5 1/2 Tata Mill	13 0
7 p.c. Vishnu	647 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 4.

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 89/3
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 89/3
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 104/14
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 104/14
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 115/11
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 115/13

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 106
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 116/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 100/14

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)

3 per cent 1941/54 New Loan 96/13
3 per cent 1941 101/4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/15
4 per cent 1943 106/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 113/8
5 per cent 1939/44 108
5 per cent 1940/43 109
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/2

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102
5 per cent M Deb 1959 112
6 per cent M Deb 1954 124
6 per cent K P T 1956 124
6 1/2 per cent B I. T. 1937 105

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 88/8 and advanced to Rs. 89/3 and closed at Rs. 89/2.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Sept 3

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 88 ex div
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 93 ex div.
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 104 3/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 107 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 112
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 115 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1945/47 114 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 108 3/4
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 100 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 83 3/4 ex div
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 104 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 105 1/4

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Sept 4

T T on London—
Previous closing 1-6 1/16
To-day's opening 1-6 1/16
Tone: Uncertain.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Sept 3

December 2.50—12
March 1.99—02
May 2.04—01
July 2.09—01

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept 3

October 67d
December 65 5/8d
March 64 7/8d

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept 3

September 0.87 1/2c
December 0.89 5/8c
March 0.64 7/8d.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

	1935-36	1934-35
F P Bales		
Receipts to date 3-9-35	461000	368000
Receipts yesterday 3-9-35	39000	49000
Exports to date 3-9-35	241000	278000
Stock at Ports 30-8-35	1197000	9437000
Stock at Interior Towns 30-8-35	1120000	1093000
Stock at Liverpool 30-8-35	516000	984000
Visible Supply 30-8-35	3072000	5113000
Quantity in sight 30-8-35	609000	435000
Quantity out of sight 30-8-35	685000	647000

Statistics of industrial disputes in British India for the quarter ending 30th June 1935 show that there were in all 27 disputes involving 23,122 workers and 210,496 days lost. Of these two were successful, three partially successful and twenty unsuccessful while two are still in progress.

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JUPITER GENERAL
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has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.
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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1935

PRESS LAW INQUEST REVELATIONS

Heavy Toll Of Casualties

ASSEMBLY STATEMENT

Bombay Tops The List In Deposit Of Securities

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Sept. 4.

In the Assembly to-day Seth Govinda's asked two short notice questions which Sir Henry Craik replied by placing on the table of the House detailed statements showing the action taken against newspapers in India either under the Press Ordinance 1931 or the Press Emergency Act 1931. Mr. Satyamurti requested the President to have the statements printed to-day and circulated to enable them to be used by the members in the debate to-morrow over the Criminal Law Amendment Bill. The President agreed to do so.

The first statement shows that during the year 1935 action was taken against 72 newspapers and the total amount of securities deposited was Rs. 25,950. Information as to the reason for which newspapers were called upon to deposit security is not available.

TOLL IN PROVINCES.

Provincially divided, this statement shows that in the Madras presidency security was demanded of nine papers, of whom only one deposited it and others did not with the result that seven ceased publication, and in the case of one, the declaration became void. In the Bombay Presidency no less than 31 papers were asked to deposit security during 1935 of whom 12 deposited it and 19 did not. Of these 18 four were papers which could not be started for failure to make the deposit. In Bengal, four papers were asked to deposit security and all failed to do so. In U. P. three papers were affected and all of them ceased publication for failure to deposit security.

In the Punjab 12 newspapers were asked to deposit security of whom four deposited it, out which the security of one was forfeited. As for the remaining 8, two ceased publication and the others did not publish. In Burma two papers deposited security and two did not while only one paper in Behar and Orissa was called upon to deposit security during 1935 and ceased publication. In Delhi action was taken against eight papers of whom two deposited security and two have ceased publication.

VICTIMS OF E. P. ACT

The second statement shows the action taken against newspapers under the Press Emergency Powers Act 1931 for publication of articles on Quetta Earthquake Relief. Fifteen newspapers were penalised for such writings of which in the case of the "Free Press Journal," Bombay; "Medina," Bijnor, Bombay; "Standard" and "Tej," Delhi; "Arjun," Delhi; security was forfeited while the "Qaumi Gazette," Delhi, ceased publication. Other newspapers affected are the following: "Kistna Patrika," Masulipatam; "Trilinga," Madras; "Dinamani," Madras; "Prabhat," Mangalore (in case of all the four papers articles for which action was taken are not known) "Khilafat Daily," "Siyasat," Hyderabad (Sind); "Khadim," and "Quadim" Calcutta; "Vikas," Shahranpur; "Shujaat" Lahore.

The third statement gives the names of one 166 newspapers which have deposited a total of over two and a half lakhs in security since the time of the Prtss Ordinance of 1930. Provincially arranged the position is as follows: In Madras security totalling Rs. 26,200 has been taker from 22 newspapers of which "Indian Express" and "Gandhi," Madras, deposited security thrice and twice respectively. Bombay again tops the list in that 55 newspapers deposited a total security of Rs. 104,201.

HALF A DOZEN DEPOSITS.

Of these the "Free Press Journal" made six deposits totalling Rs. 31,000 and "Mahratta," Poona, made five deposits totalling Rs. 9,000. In Bengal 21 newspapers deposited a security totalling Rs. 32,300. "Liberty," "Nayak," "Anand Bazar Patrika," "Dainik Basumati" and "Viswamitra" made two deposits each. In the United Provinces seven newspapers deposited a total security of Rs. 6,300. In the Punjab 31 newspapers deposited a total security of Rs. 47,250. "Zamindar" made a record number of deposits being 8 totalling Rs. 20,000, and "Akali Patrika," "Tiryaq," "Nawa Yug" made two deposits each. In C. P. and Coorg one paper in each area deposited Rs. 1,000 each while in the N. W. F. one paper made two deposits totalling Rs. 500. In Delhi 14 papers made a total deposit of Rs. 21,900 of whom "Arjun" made three deposits totalling Rs. 7,000 and "Tej" two deposits totalling Rs. 4,000. In Ajmere-Merwara three papers made a total deposit of Rs. 1,700.

SECURITY TOTALS RS. 252,851.

Total securities deposited all over India amount to Rs. 252,851.

SECURITIES FORFEITED

The fourth statement gives the names of newspapers whose securities were forfeited along with the amount forfeited since the Press Ordinance 1930. These are: In Madras "Gandhi," Madras, Rs. 50. Bombay "Free Press Journal" Rs. 23,000; "Navakal," Rs. 3,000; "Nava Shakti" Rs. 1,000; "Bombay Standard" Rs. 1,000. In Bengal "Liberty," Rs. 500; "Nayak," Rs. 100; "Ananda Bazar Patrika, Rs. 1,500; "Dainik Basumati," Rs. 500; "Viswamitra," Rs. 20; "Kshatriya Sansar," Rs. 500. In the Punjab "Ahrar," Rs. 500; "Zamindar," Rs. 300; "Mushakal Kusha," Rs. 250. In U. P. "Madina," Bijnor, Rs. 1,000. In Delhi "Tej" Rs. 100 and "Arjun" Rs. 2,000. Total Rs. 39,550.

STAGGERING TOLL.

The fifth statement is the biggest of all as it gives the names province by province of the 348 newspapers that failed to deposit the requisite securities and were in consequence not started or ceased publication for whose declarations became nul and void since the Press Ordinance of 1930.

Provincial penalty is as follows: Madras 28 newspapers; Bombay 78 newspapers; Bengal 26 newspapers; U. P. 31; Punjab 127 (in this matter of papers Punjab tops the list); Burma nine; B. and O. five. Assam three, N. W. F. P. nine; Delhi 27 and Ajmere-Merwara two newspapers.

INDIANS' HARDSHIP IN ZANZIBAR

Sir G. Bajpai Unable To Disclose Proceedings Of S. I. Committee

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Sept. 4.

In the Assembly, Mr. Satyamurti wanted to know the latest position regarding representation of the Government of India on the position of Indians in Zanzibar. Sir G. Bajpai stated the general question is still the subject of discussion between the Secretary of State, India, and the Secretary of States, Colonies. Meanwhile he has been authorised to announce if any specific cases of hardship alleged to have resulted from the application of the new arrangement, are brought locally to the notice of the Zanzibar Government and they will be most carefully investigated by that Government, and, if necessary, brought to the notice of the Secretary of State, colonies.

Mr. Satyamurti wanted to know what the opinion of the Standing Emigration Committee was. Sir G. Bajpai said he could not disclose the proceedings of the Standing Immigration Committee but what was discussed then was in the intermediate stage of negotiation. Satyamurti said that the Standing Emigration Committee was a committee of this House, and its proceedings could not be kept away from them, if they wanted them.

The President suggested to Sir G. Bajpai that only the proceedings of the Select Committee could not be disclosed.

Sir G. Bajpai: Making public what transpired in that Committee was not decided by that committee.

Satyamurti: Is Government of India considering the question of levying embargo on the import of Zanzibar clove into India as a matter of retaliation?

Sir G. Bajpai: Government of India is considering everything connected with this matter.

President: Everything includes the suggestion presumably.

Mr. Satyamurti: That is for the Government to say.

Mr. Saxena: Have Government of India received any suggestion to that effect from Indians from Zanzibar.

Sir G. Bajpai: The Government of India has not received any representation to that effect, but they have seen suggestions in the Press.

Mr. Joshi wanted to know if a company had been formed in Great Britain to deal in Zanzibar clove.

Sir G. Bajpai: We have no information; but if Mr. Joshi could let us know the source of his information, we might consider the question of making enquiries.

CONVICTIONS UNDER PRESS ACT

Interpellations In The Assembly

The Assembly discussed to-day non-official resolutions. At question time, Mr. Tottenham replying to Mr. Asaf Ali's questions relating to the revised scale of Delhi-Simla move allowance to army headquarters staff, said the Hon'ble Member or his informant appeared to have had access to certain confidential files in the Army Department but to have given a very inaccurate account of the discussions contained therein.

Sir Henry Craik replying to Mr. Ayyangar's question said that five persons were convicted in Madras under the Press Act in connection with leaflets, some of a violent revolutionary nature wherein the boycott of the King's Jubilee was advocated. In Delhi, eight persons were arrested in connection with the circulation of leaflets of a similar nature. In all these cases, the action was justified not because the leaflets advocated the boycott of the Jubilee but because they were otherwise of a seditious nature.

Silver Jubilee

"QUESTION DOES NOT ARISE."

Mr. Ayyangar asked whether it was seditious to say that India cannot afford to celebrate the jubilee at such an enormous expense?

The President: "Question does not arise."

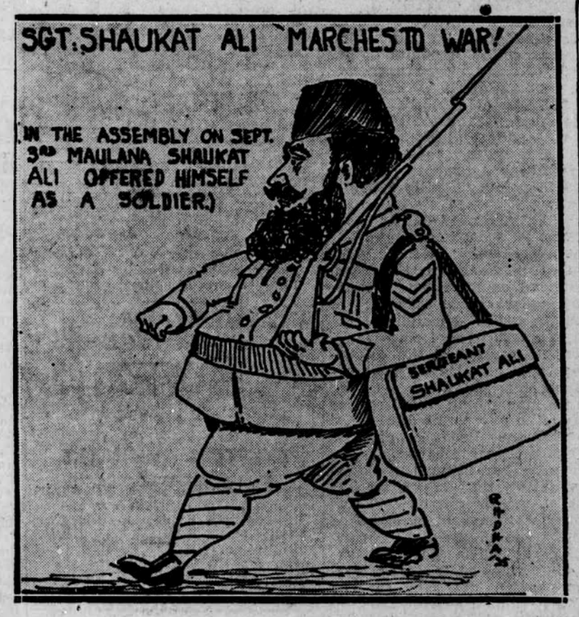
Sir A. H. Ghuznavi: "Is it not a fact that only two British Sovereigns before His Majesty's reign lived long encugh to reach the stage of Silver Jubilee namely Queen Victoria and another who became a lunatic at the time (laughter)?

The President: "That does not arise."

Sir A. H. Ghuznavi: "Is it not a fact that Queen Victoria did not celebrate her Silver Jubilee because of the death of the Prince Consort and the other sovereign because he became a lunatic (renewed laughter)?

The President ruled out the question.

The President informed that the Governor-General had disallowed Mr. K. L. Gauba's attempt at adjournment of the House to discuss the failure of the Government to institute an enquiry into the Shahidgunj firing. The Governor-General's reason was a subject that could not be discussed without detriment to public interests.—A.P.


SGT. SHAUKAT ALI MARCHES TO WAR!
IN THE ASSEMBLY ON SEPT. 3RD MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI OFFERED HIMSELF AS A SOLDIER.)
SERGEANT SHAUKAT ALI

"CAPITALISM A MENACE TO WORLD PROGRESS

Heated Debate In Jubbulpore College

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 2.

Under the auspices of the Hitakarini City College Debating Society, Jubbulpore, an interesting debate was held on the subject "Capitalism a Menace to World Progress" in the local Victoria Town Hall, Mr. Gyan Varan, the Secretary of the Union, presiding.

The meeting was attended by the elite of the town, and among those who spoke in support of the subject, were Mr. F. Anthony, Bar-at-Law, Mr. Khan and Mr. Phadke, Head Master of the Anglo-Marathi High School on the ground that Capitalism leads to Imperialism and disparity of wealth, unemployment by virtue of over-production and therefore causing misery and conflict and class war. The speakers wanted to abolish the evil of Capitalism and, thus by doing so, he thought that true and lasting peace, happiness and prosperity could be brought to the toiling human race.—United Press.

Indian Employees In League Of Nations

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

In reply to a question regarding the reduction in India's contribution to the League of Nations and the employment of Indians on the League Secretariat, Mr. Satyamurthy was told by Sir Nripendra Sircar that India's contribution for 1935 has been reduced by one unit as a result of the distribution among the existing members of the Units allotted to Russia on her entering the League.

The comparative assessments of India and the dominions do not indicate any failure properly to apply the principles, on which the existing assessment was made. The aggregate amount of salaries of the Indian employees of the League in 1934 appears to have been 1,13,000 Swiss Francs.

Sir N. N. Sircar added that certain informal representation regarding India's contribution and getting the employment of Indians on the League had been addressed to the Secretary General, which has elicited a sympathetic reply. Leaving out of account Great Britain, France, Italy and Switzerland, the scale of whose representation on the League is necessarily influenced by geographical and linguistic considerations, the number of Indian employees comrares by no means unfavourably with the number of nationals of other State members.—United Press.

POSSESSING UNLICENSED REVOLVER

Calcutta Police Informer Sentenced To Two Years' R. I.

CALCUTTA Sept. 3.

Ramchandra Baria, a Police informer, has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for possessing a stolen six-chambered revolver.

The prosecution case was that a Greek tourist lost his revolver last year on his way to Calcutta from Bombay. The accused informed the police that one Ramprasad Bhagat of North Calcutta had in his possession an unlicensed revolver and got his house searched and Ramprasad and three other inmates of the house were arrested. Ramprasad made a statement to the police that he knew nothing about the weapon and suspected that the same had been planted by somebody at the instance of his brothers with whom he was in litigation.

The police in the course of investigation found that it was the accused who planted the weapon at the instigation of Ramprasad's brothers.

The Magistrate discharged Ramprasad and his men and convicted the accused.—United Press.

A London swimmer, George Booker, covered a hundred yards in 49-9/10 seconds during training for an attempt at a world amateur record, beating Weismuller's record of 51 seconds.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

would be extraordinary vanity and folly on my part to rush suddenly to the platform and presume to give advice on public questions to my colleagues or others. Even if I had been released in the ordinary course after completing my sentence, I would have taken some time to adjust myself to the new conditions and to acquaint myself with all that has happened during the period of my seclusion. It would have been an impertinence on my part and unfair both to myself and to my colleagues to come to any decision without the fullest consultation with them.

MIND FULL OF ANXIETY

My sudden and unexpected release make it even harder for me to make necessary adjustment and the immediate cause of my release is such as to fill my mind with anxiety, to the exclusion of much else. It is my intention to proceed to Europe by air as soon as arrangements can be made and to join my wife there.—United Press.

No Restrictions On Jawaharlal

Pt. Nehru Discloses Understanding With Government

Says He Will Have To Stay In Jail Till February If He Returns Before That Date

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).
ALLAHABAD: September 4.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived here at 10 a.m.

He was given a tremendous ovation at the Prayag Station, where more than 2,000 people, including a strong contingent of students had arrived. The Station rang with cries of "Jawaharlal-ki-Jai" and "Gandhiji-ki-Jai." Pandit Jawaharlalji was profusely garlanded and flowers were showered on him.

Earlier at the Phaphamau Station a group of volunteers headed by Mr. Mohanlal Gautam, received Pandit Jawaharlal and garlanded him.

I travelled in the same compartment as Pt. Jawaharlal. Pandit Jawaharlal granted a special interview, in which he threw light on some important questions about himself.

On reaching Anand Bhawan, Pt. Nehru rushed to the bedside of his ailing mother, who was deeply moved at meeting her only son.

Looked Hale And Hearty

Pundit Jawaharlal, who was travelling accompanied by Mr. R. S. Pundit, looked hale and hearty and despite the tragic shadow under which he is at present, Pundit Jawaharlal maintained his composure well. I asked him for an interview which he very kindly granted despite his worries.

I asked him whether Government had imposed any restrictions on his movements in Europe or here at Allahabad during his short stay.

Punditji replied that this matter had been discussed and the understanding was that he will be free to move wherever he liked in Europe or at Allahabad during his short stay of two or three days. No restriction had been placed on him and he was quite free.

Question Of Jail Term

Questioned whether he would have to serve the remaining portion of his sentence in case he returned before February next, when his imprisonment expires, Pundit Jawaharlal said "that the position was like following:—

If he returned before February he will have to undergo imprisonment until February, In no case he will have to serve his term of imprisonment if he returned to India after February.

In case he came before February, Pundit Jawaharlal said that he would not have to serve the remainder of his sentence counted from September 2, 1935. He would simply get into jail from the time of his return in India and continue right up to February 1936 in Jail.

For instance if he returned in November 1935, he would not have to undergo six months' imprisonment, but only about three months.

I then asked Pundit Nehru what he would do regarding his passport as that might cause delay He said that his old passport of 1926, which was later renewed, would be valid for the purpose and Government had allowed him to proceed with that passport.

The question of Pundit Nehru's vaccination may also arise, but Pundit Nehru was vaccinated long ago and he smartly opened his arm to show that he was vaccinated.

Asked about the political situation Pundit Nehru smiled and said nothing.

Difficulty About Journey.

When asked about his health Pundit Jawaharlal said, that somewhat taken aback "My health, well you can look at me". And indeed on looking at him Pundit Nehru seemed to possess iron will that sustains him amidst this conspiracy of evil circumstances.

JAWAHARLAL'S STATEMENT

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru has issued the following statement to the press on arrival at Allahabad:—

On Monday, September 2, I received a cablegram from Dr. Steffen, who is in charge of the sanatorium in Badenweiller, where my wife is under treatment, to the effect that my wife's condition was critical and that he had informed the India Office and the Viceroy of this. The same night the following message was conveyed to me—"In view of the news received from Dr. Steffen in Germany of the serious illness of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru's wife, the Governor-General-in-Council has decided to allow Pundit Nehru to proceed at once to Germany to enable him to join his wife and for this purpose His Excellency has suspended his sentence under section 401 of the Criminal Procedure Code". I did not remember the wording of this section but in any event it seemed that in view of the decision of the Governor-General-in-Council my imprisonment has automatically terminated for the present at least.

I was further told that there were no conditions or restrictions, but in the event of my returning to India before the date on which my sentence would have expired in the ordinary course, that is February 1936, I would have to return to prison. I expressed my appreciation to the courtesy extended to me by the Government, but several matters seemed to me to require elucidation and in order to avoid all chance of misunderstanding I made certain inquiries, was given the following message at about the mid-day on September 3:—

(1) In any event that if I returned earlier than February 1936, imprisonment would not go beyond February next year.

(2) In Europe there would be no restrictions on my travel.

(3) As regards the few days intervening between the date of my release and the date of my departure from India by Air there would be no restrictions on me but the Governor-General-in-Council has trusted to my honour not to make any political speeches during this period.

BURDEN OF HONOUR.

I left Almora Jail within half an hour of this message and came direct to Allahabad. I might add that the burden on my honour is not a heavy one. After over 19 months' seclusion it

(Continued in Col. 5.)

MRS. NEHRU GROWING WEAKER

ALLAHABAD, September 4.

The following cable sent by Miss Indira Nehru from Germany regarding her mother's health was received last night at Anand Bhuwan.

"Unable to take enough nourishment, growing weaker."

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